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YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION, FIFTY-TWO ISSUES, MEX. TEN DOLLARS IN ADVANCE, POSTAGE INCLUDED, IN CHINA AND THE FAR EAST. IN THE UNITED STATES AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES SEVEN DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS U. S. CURRENCY. REMITTANCE FROM OTHER COUNTRIES THAN CHINA CAN BE MADE BY INTERNATIONAL MONEY ORDER. ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MATTER IN THE AMERICAN, CHINESE, BRITISH AND JAPANESE POST OFFICES AT SHANGHAI IN MAY, 1917.

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COMMUNICATIONS PERTAINING TO SUBSCRIPTIONS OR ADVERTISING SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO THE REVIEW AT 113 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI, CHINA. SINCE THERE IS A U. S. POSTAL AGENCY IN SHANGHAI, AMERICAN DOMESTIC POSTAL CHARGES APPLY BETWEEN THIS PORT AND ALL PARTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

THE PSEUDO REPUBLIC of China seems to be facing another crisis such as the one which preceded the downfall of the Anfu faction during last spring and summer. Troop mutinies in North Honan have brought General Wu Pei-fu, the idol of the hour in the Anfu overthrow, into action and the incident in itself would probably have no significance were it not for the fact that conditions in the North have been decidedly uneasy since the approach of spring was first heralded. Spring seems to be the time appointed for upheavals in the Chinese domestic situation and winter the time of preparation. General Chang Tso-ling, who emerged from the Anfu trouble as the virtual dictator of the Chinese government by reason of a well thought out plan in which General Tsao Kun of the Chihli faction did the work and he assumed possession of the spoils, has been credited with an alliance with Japan and Attamen Semenoff regarding Mongolia. Later he has been charged with the organization of a restoration movement to place the former Manchu dynasty on the throne under his protection and guidance. This scheme failing, because of widespread publicity it is said, Chang seems to have turned his attention to weeding out of the Cabinet undesireables, such as Chow Tsu-chi, Minister of Finance, Yeh Kung-cho, Minister of Communications, and others, who do not agree with his views. To this end it would seem, a conference is being held at Tientsin with General Tsao Kun and Premier Chin Yung-peng. Simultaneously Wu Pei-fu gets into action against mutinied troops in Northern Honan and reports indicate that the commandeering of rolling stock is far in excess of the needs of the present situation. Since the settlement of the Anfu trouble there have been persistent rumors of disagreements been Tsao Kun and Chang Tso-ling and it may

be that the open break between the two will come as a result of the Tientsin conference. The movements of Wu Pei-fu and the recent formation of the League of Seven Tuchuns in the Yangtse Valley may be the preliminary moves toward this end. In any event it would seem, in accordance with what is now an "old Chinese custom," that there will be domestic clashes before the summer is finished. In the South Sun Yat-sen has been elected President of the "Constitutional" government and continued reports lead to the conclusion that his election is not well received and will be the cause of either civil or military strife before the end of the warmer weather.

TO the foreign observer the continuance of domestic disruptions and kaleidescopic changes in the nominal government of China give rise to the query as to when China will be able consolidate her position so as to be a national entity. The constant upheavals seem to bring the government no closer to any semblance of an organ of the people. A system that has its only counterpart in the medieval feudalism of Europe and England exists and warlords rise and fall in a ratio dependent upon their personal influence and the funds they are able to extort or obtain from their people or backers. The Peking government, while recognized as the government of China by foreign nations, has an influence which extends slightly farther than its own city walls. Foreign advisers find that any attempt upon their part to give sound and logical suggestions for the reorganization of any part of the government is well received, as in the case of the memorandum submitted by Dr. Paul S. Reinsch previous to his resignation, but pigeonholed because it would interfere with the personal interests of the dictator in power. After the fall of the Anfu party and the appointment of the new Cabinet, foreign friends of the Republic of China were enthusiastic as to the future prospects only to find the new Cabinet procrastinating and Chang Tso-ling and Company substituted for Tuan Chi-jui and Company. Even if the members of the new Cabinet had desired to effect reforms they would never have been able to accomplish them.

IT is true that the majority of the world powers have at some time in their history passed through experiences that are comparable to the one that China is undergoing at the present time. But the question of most vital importance is whether or not China is going to be permitted to follow out her own course. Her people are woefully ignorant as a whole of any form of government, having been plunged over night from an absolute monarchy to an attempted republic, her merchant classes, from whom some hope might be expected are, either aligned with various factions or indifferent to everything except those actions which affect their own finances, and her liberal class, who might be able to do something progressive toward giving the nation a stable government, is too pitifully small. The powerful nations of the world are looking forward to the future and not back at their own trials and tribulations in development. They are impatient with any nation that is not able to effect a speedy readjustment of its governmental conditions after the examples they have and are setting. It is this impatience and the continued policy of territorial aggrandizement and commercial expansion—that "making the world safe for democracy" has not alleviated—that China has to fear. Japan, with virtual control of Manchuria, Shantung, and other territories, has given China enough to take her mind off her internal difficulties and cause her to form a strong national force against further aggressions. The earlier concessions granted should have done that. But China, weak, vascillating and near-sighted, continues to trust to luck in her international affairs and to her altruistic belief that she will always be able to find a friend in need. She has mortgaged her resources until she is pauperized and still she continues to procrastinate. The petty strifes of a Chang Tso-ling, a Tuan Chi-jui, a Sun Yat-sen, and a Tsao Kun may be all well and good for the present but unless they make consolidations for the future they are worthless—and it is to the future that China must look.

THE ALLIANCE OF seven Yangtse provinces formed under the leadership of General Wang Chan-yuan, Military Governor of Hupeh, is beginning to attract much attention from the public. At a recent meeting held at Wuchang, representatives from Hupeh, Hunan, Honan, Kiangsi, Kiangsu, Szechuen and Anhwei decided to combine themselves together for defensive purposes. Both General Wang and the Central government have denied the existence of such a union. Their denial, however, is not any more reassuring than other official denials. One object of the alliance is to prevent Chang Hsun, who attempted the monarchical restoration in the summer of 1917, from holding any important official position in the Yangtse. General Chang Tso-ling, Inspecting Commissioner of Manchuria, a relative of Chang Hsun, has tried various means to get an appointment for him in the center of China in the hope that Chang Hsun may control the situation in that part of the country for him, but has not yet been successful. The latest effort of the Manchurian general is to give to the monarchist Wang Shih-chen's position of Inspecting Commissioner of Kiangsu, Chekiang and Anhwei. In his memorandum to the Pre-

sident he suggested that an equally capable man be appointed acting inspecting commissioner of these three provinces should Wang Shih-chen be able to proceed to Nanking at once and remarked that it would be inadvisable to leave the office open. "An equally able man" is, of course, meant to be his relative, although he did not say so. At any rate, General Chang Tso-ling does not like to see an official not of his party hold the important position at Nanking, whereas General Tsao Kun, Military Governor of Chihli and one of the leaders of the seven Yangtse provinces would not agree to the appointment of any person to the post other than Wang Shih-chen, who is a friend of theirs and can be depended upon not to usurp their powers. To oppose the wish of Chang Tso-ling to extend his influence to the Central China, in other words, is one object of the seven province alliance.

THE Allied Provinces will side with General Wu Pei-fu in the event of a fight between Wu and Chang Tso-ling. Honan, one of the seven provinces, is under the control of Wu. Perhaps at the inception of a difference of views the alliance will remain silent. When such a difference becomes acute, it will interfere in favor of Wu. Chang well understands that such is the intention of the alliance, and is doing his best to counteract it. His efforts may or may not succeed, all depending upon how cleverly he can persuade some members of the alliance, say Kiangsu and Anhwei, to desert it. As Wu is the spirit of the combination, Chang has a bigger problem to deal with than he thinks. Nominally, Wang Chan-yuan is known as the promoter of the alliance. Wang, a member of the old Paiyang military party, is aspiring for leadership, and is now getting it. But his mind is too conservative, and he cannot go far with his new influence. It is perhaps well for Wu to remain in the background, and for Wang to come to the forefront. In the press Wang has already been mentioned as successor to Li Shun, the late Military Governor of Kiangsu, who was for a time leader of a section of the Peiyang party. The government at Peking is attaching much importance to him. A fortnight ago, when it was decided to hold a military conference in the Capital and to invite General Chang Tso-ling and General Tsao Kun to participate in its discussion, the President invited General Wang to be present also. This means that the government has tacitly recognized Wang as the leading figure of the Yangtse provinces as it has recognized Chang as the leading figure in Manchuria, and Tsao Kun as the leading figure in North China. Wang's elevation to the new position must have given him much satisfaction. He is now powerful nominally and wealthy actually. He will continue enjoying both if the alliance remains and Wu Pei-fu is back of him.

ON APRIL 7, DR. SUN YAT-SEN was elected by "Parliament" "President of the Republic" by 218 votes at Canton, the seat of the Southern government which actually controls only the one province. Three votes were cast for General Chen Chiung-ming, Military Governor of Kwangtung. In all, 222 members of Parliament were present, one vote being irregular. Those who were against the presidential election, it it said, left the city immediately after the event for Hongkong fearing that they might be arrested for absenting themselves from the meeting. Before adjourning the session, the Parliament passed a resolution declaring that the reorganized military government should be the legal government of China, and that the President should have full powers to dismiss any official of whatever rank. This event, though viewed with much significance locally, has received comparatively scant attention in other parts of China, and especially in North China. With the exception of the newspapers which are under direct control of the Southern government and Dr. Sun, the Chinese press has published volumnious criticisms of the election and considered it as an unwarranted one. The general trend of its comments is that Dr. Sun has determined to be President again in order to gratify his ambition and that he now has his wish. Whether he can long remain in office, stated one paper, he cares not, as long as he will be referred to as President of China in the future. The highest office he held before, continued the paper, was that of Provisional President. In the meantime, the Central government at Peking has been explaining to the Diplomatic Body that the election of Dr. Sun as "President" is illegal and unpopular, and that his powers do not extend beyond the city of Canton. As an instance of the indifference of the people, it mentioned the fact that only a few lines of news with regard to the Canton affair were published in the press and that comments were sarcastic in nature.

A STUDY of the political situation in South China shows that Dr. Sun's presidential path is not going to be a bed of roses. Lacking in troops as well as in money, he will have difficulty in keeping his office. Especially in view of the fact that General Chen Chiung-ming, the man of the hour in the province, is not favorably disposed towards him, his task will not be a light one. Tang Shao-yi, one of the Western educated Chinese statesmen, is said to have been absent from Canton at the time when Dr. Sun was elected President. His

absence apparently indicated his disapproval of the action. If this interpretation is true, he will likely withdraw from South China and return to Shanghai. The office of the Prime Minister which Dr. Sun is reported to have offered to him appears to have been declined by Mr. Tang, while General Chen's silence may be an Oriental protest against the event. General Chen certainly is not very enthusiastic over it. Perhaps a day may come when there will be open ruptures between the two, and General Chen, relying upon his arms, will proclaim himself President of South China without parliamentary formalities. That may be the reason, as is pointed out by some observing Chinese, why he has not contested for the office although he is in a better position to get it than Dr. Sun. The new situation at Canton is really full of interest, and a good deal of speculation has been freely indulged in. Inasmuch as Dr. Sun is well known to foreign communities, foreigners in the treaty ports and in Peking are giving their comments liberally. The majority of them consider the act as unpatriotic, and a minority regard it as a good stroke of policy. The foreign press as a whole is against Dr. Sun. While being hostile to his latest move, it is by no means wishing to champion the cause of North China. It is against it because the move is an unwise one.

WHY the move is unwise and unprofitable to its promoters events that are happening show plainly. Since the explusion of Kwangsi forces, Kwangtung has not yet been able to reorganize its affairs, and the election has created factions anew within the province itself which will be disastrous to the Southern government. The Provincial Assembly of Kwangtung has already sent a formal invitation to the Central government at Peking urging the despatch of a delegation to study the situation there. This is something which the new military government does not expect. Accompanying the invitation is a statement of conditions at Canton and an indictment against Dr. Sun, accusing him of ten specific wrongs against the people of Kwangtung, which statement and indictment will undoubtedly further embarrass Dr. Sun and his followers. The indictment includes such charges as dictating to Parliament, confiscating private property, encouraging banditry, bribing officials, misusing military power, squeezing relief funds and refusing to cooperate with the best elements of the gentry. The invitation begins by stating that the people of Kwangtung are tired of strife and desire peace between North and South China and that they are indignant at the acts of the new Southern President and resent his dictation in many affairs which are of a private character. This is one off-shoot of the election. Another off-shoot of it, which may be disastrous to the country, is the tendency to create separate provincial governments, independent of Peking. The Military Governor of Hupeh is said to have expressed his wish to break away from North China and imitate the example of Dr. Sun by making himself President of Hupeh. Other provincial governors are thinking along the same line and there is danger ahead. On the other hand there is a possibility of an early reunification of China as is indicated in the invitation received by the Central government from the Provincial Assembly of Kwangtung in which the people's desire for peace is voiced. Before such unification can be effected, much confusion will follow in Kwangtung. Unquestionably Dr. Sun will not give up his power without a supreme struggle, which may be the last one prior to the real union of the country.

"A LITTLE SUPPRESSION now and then is welcomed by the best of circulation managers." This is the parting comment of the editor of *The Nation* upon the fact that a certain issue of the magazine was recently confiscated by the Japanese police. It seems that the police raided a bookshop in Yokohama and seized 150 copies of the undesirable number, which contained an article on the I. W. W. Needless to say, the article was a critical estimate and in no sense I. W. W. propaganda. It is, of course, unnecessary to tell the reader that in these days of propaganda governments and parties and cliques succeed in getting things that they want known published. No one needs to be told that he should not believe all that he sees in the newspapers. But the suppression of news is of necessity a revelation of truth. Suppression is honest and obvious and indicates what a government does not want known. One suppressed item is more eloquent than a thousand columns of paid propaganda. There has grown up, within the last few years, a whole body of opinion about Japan. This opinion maintains that the menace of Japanese imperialistic militarism may best be met by waiting for the liberals of Japan to remove it when they come into power. This policy of watchful waiting upon the part of liberals of Japan has not received much encouragement in the years that have passed since the beginning of the European war. If the possibility of a liberal victory over conservative militarism has curbed the zeal for territorial aggrandizement and economic control on the part of conservative leaders, such curbing is hard to prove from the existing evidence. The friends of Japanese liberalism may well take heart, however, when they hear of such suppression as this, for it is a sign that the government does stand in some fear of the men who are willing to think hard enough to make up their own minds. It may, therefore, be all for the best. The Yok[illegible]

police were giving the world some tangible evidence that liberal thought is a power in their land when they marched into the book-shop and demanded the 150 copies of the offending magazine. Let us hope for other signs.

Untangling China's Finances

BY HOLLINGTON K. TONG

THERE is an abundance of dollars locked in the vaults of China while the Central government is rapidly approaching a state of insolvency. Long term deposits are accepted by the banks with reluctance and current accounts are not eagerly sought. Although business transactions are going on as usual, they are mere trifles involving only small sums and are necessary to keep the banks' doors open.

A man with a five figure sum for deposit in a Tientsin bank has been told that the ordinary rate of interest cannot be allowed to him and that if he cares to leave his money with it he will have to accept a lower rate. Inquiry into the reasons for this unreasonable attitude has brought forth the following explanation: The banker says that nobody wants to borrow money from him, because the business is bad, and that those who desire to raise loans are usually engaged in speculative business and consequently their application for funds has to be pigeonholed. The Chinese government is anxious to secure any amount, but it does not, he explains, command sufficient confidence from the public to justify its financing.

In Tientsin alone, at least five million hard dollars have been accumulated in Chinese banks, and are producing no profit for their keepers, who are shy of circulating them on the market at this particular moment. Big officials and small officials are sent from Peking to that port in turn almost every day in an endeavor to get possession of them to tide over the financial stringency troubling the government. They offer every variety of securities conceivable and promise high rates of interest—as high as 25 percent. Notwithstanding all this, they have not met with success. Now and then they may obtain a loan of a hundred thousand dollars or less. And that is all.

In Shanghai, Hankow and other business centers, the Chinese banks are experiencing the same state of affairs. While money is steadily flowing into their coffers, they are unable to lend it on account of the business depression and the uncertainity of the political situation. Failing to find safe investments, they keep the money in the banks. Numerous foreign banks doing business in China are no better off in this respect. They also do not know what to do with the silver on hand.

Z. S. Bien, manager of the Tientsin branch of the Bank of China, in an interview with the writer, declares that if the Central government can sincerely pledge sound security and consent to an arrangement whereby the investing public is properly protected, it can easily float a loan of between thirty and one hundred million dollars through the Chinese banks in Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai and Hankow. The success of the Seventh Year Short Term and Fourth Year loans, he says, shows that the public is willing to invest money in government bonds if such bonds are reliable.

Other prominent Chinese bankers have corroborated Mr. Bien's views and deplore the necessity of locking their money in the vaults. They aver that in the past many Chinese banks have been too reckless in loaning money to the government and in exchanging such loans for piles of treasury notes, domestic loan bonds and other paper securities with which their vaults are chock-full. Now they have foreseen the danger of bankruptcy in the event of the government's failure to redeem them. Foreseeing it, they have become more cautious in handling government finances.

While it is considered inadvisable to lend money to the government at the present time, the banks have deemed it equally inexpedient to deal with merchants, most of whom have in one way or the other sustained serious losses in the piece goods or other import businesses. The drought famine in North China, the instability of the political conditions and the rising of the value of gold have further brought all forms of business activities to a standstill.

Such being the situation, the best course for the government to follow, in the opinion of Mr. Bien, is to take no action that will weaken the position of the Chinese banks. By demanding loans from the banks on the one hand and giving them mere paper security which may not be worth a cent on the other hand, the government is literally ruining the Chinese banking institutions. If it wishes the banks well, which means actually if it wishes itself well, it should so arrange matters with them as to be able to make interest and principal payments to the investing public regularly and promptly.

Once public confidence in the government is secured, it will be easy for the banks to help raise public loans, provided that the government itself remains stable. Mr. Bien says that it would be blessing to the country if the huge sums now in possession of dishonest military leaders could be circulated for the benefit of the public. One way of getting such money out of

its hiding places, which are in most cases foreign banks, and using it to rehabilitate China's finances, he believes, is to assure the militarists in tangible form of the absolute security of public investments. It is the time for the government to do this, or face bankruptcy.

In fact, Japanese financiers, who have loaned heavily to the Chinese government, have been considering the possibility of organizing of a debt commission for China with themselves playing the leading role therein. News from Europe indicates that the Japanese diplomats are at the same time seeking the support of British authorities to the proposal and a campaign is being simultaneously conducted on the European continent in favor of it. The Japanese claim of leadership in the commission may form one obstacle to the acceptance of the aggressive proposal by Great Britain and other countries. The situation is nevertheless serious.

At the time of writing, $200,000,000 in foreign debts is overdue, of which sum $150,000,000, has been loaned by the Japanese. The Chinese government hopes to postpone repayments by negotiations. It has suggested the return of the loans in instalments extending over a period of ten years. Should the negotiations fail, a grave crisis will result and the financial situation, which is bad enough now, will be intensely aggravated.

Chinese financial authorities are not so much afraid of being confronted with a foreign debt commission as of being unable to find wherewith all to drag the government through for another few months. In addition to the $200,000,000, the arrears of pay due to the military and civil organizations have accumulated to a total of more than $20,000,000, and these payments are urgent, although twice this amount has been owed to them in the past. Unless the $20,000,000 can be found in the near future, the present government may fall. Nothing rational can be expected from the horde of militarists now in control of the country when their demands for money are not met.

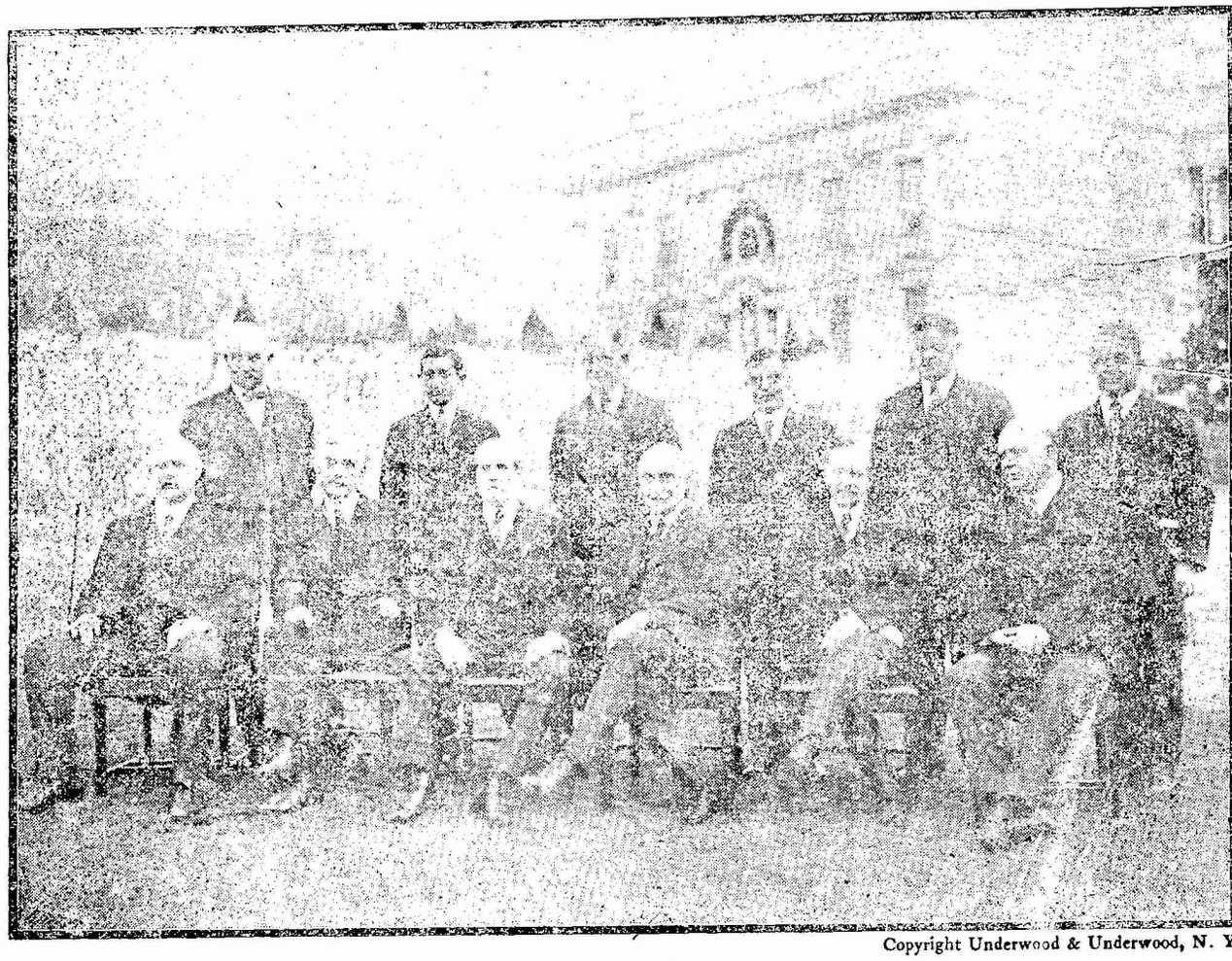
The question of a foreign debt commission, as is mentioned elsewhere, does not bother the Chinese financial authorities much. They count on the people's opposition to frustrate any such attempt on the part of foreign financiers. They also point out that to a country with one-fifth of the world's population and more than four million square miles of territory $200,000,000 means an insignificant sum. Furthermore, they believe that the various countries which are interested in China financially will find it difficult to come to an amicable arrangement in the matter.

The news of the possibility of a foreign debt commission has, however, suggested to some Chinese the probability of supervision of China's finances by the people. The *Yih Shih Pao*, a Chinese daily published in Tientsin, in a recent editorial, urged the speedy organization of a Chinese banking group to supervise the receipts and expenditures of the government, and as an alternative, the formal recognition of the International Banking Consortium as a preliminary to the negotiations of loans to pay off debts thay have fallen due.

A group of members of Parliament, which is commonly known as Anfu Parliament, have recently held a meeting in Peking and decided to agitate for the supervision of state finances by the national legislative organ. Investigations are proceeding of monthly receipts and expenditures of the different Ministries. Letters have been addressed to the Economic Investigation Commission proposing the calling of a general meeting to discuss the question. The rumor of a foreign debt commission has prompted many patriotic sons of China to wake up and to take a live interest in the forthcoming meeting.

Some form of supervision of govern ment expenditures and receipts by representatives of the people, who may be bankers or legislators, in the opinion of thinking Chinese, may create a public confidence in the government, unlock the banks' vaults, prevent the impending insolvency of the Central administration, stop the talk of a foreign debt commission, and solves the puzzle confronting many banks who do not know what to do with their money.

Peking, April 17, 1921.



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First Cabinet Meeting of the New American Administration.

This is the first and a remarkably fine photograph of the entire group of the new Cabinet members. This photograph made in front of the White House shows, left to right, front row : Secretary of War Weeks; Sec. of Treasury Mellon; Sec. of State Hughes; President Harding; Vice-President Coolidge; and Secretary of Navy Denby.

Back row, left to right; Sec. of Interior Fall; Post master General Hayes; Attorney General Daugherty; Secretary of Agriculture Wallace; Secretary of Commerce Hoover and Secretary of Labor Davis.

"Old China Hands" in the U. S. Cabinet

WITH current events giving substantiation to the theory, there is an increasing feeling in all quarters of the world that the Far East is to be the stage for international complications, controversies and denouements for the next fifty years. Diplomats, experts on international relations and trade, journalists, and laymen are beginning to take an intense interest in the development of the countries bordering the Pacific.

More especially is this true of the governments of the East and West. China seems now to be acutely aware of the coming incidents, both because of the happenings of the past few years and the utter maze of her internal affairs. The United States is coming rapidly into the international lists and it is to this nation that China looks with greatest confidence, for sentimental and other reasons, for support and relief.

The new administration in America has given evidence at the outset of a determined foreign policy in both diplomatic and trade relations, and it is gratifying to China and the Chinese that two of the members of President Harding's advisory board, the Cabinet, are "old China hands"—Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, and Edwin Denby, Secretary of the Navy. Added to these is H. P. Fletcher, Assistant Secretary of State.

Of the three men, the career of Herbert Hoover during his stay in China is the most picturesque. Following his education at Standford University, where his leadership in student affairs and his close application to his favorite subject, geology, won him recognition, Secretary Hoover was chosen at the age of twenty-two to come to Australia as a representative of a British mining company. Two years later the progress of his now world famous career brought him the appointment of mining engineer for the Chinese Empire under Chang Yen Mao, the then Director General of Mines and Railways. Half of his salary was paid by the British firm for whom he had been employed in Australia and upon whose recommendation he had been sent to China.

In 1899 Secretary Hoover began the work of modernizing the existing mines under the ownership of the Empire. Locating his office in Tientsin, he opened modern assaying laboratories and in connection with them established the American Engineers Club. Realizing the gigantic task which confronted him, Hoover began making tentative plans to reorganize the entire mining system of the Empire, introduce modern methods, eliminate graft in so far as it was possible, and to put the industry on a paying basis. For this he organized the Mining Bureau of Chihli Province, in which he employed a staff to collect, translate and summarize all Chinese mining

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Herbert Hoover Secretary of Commerce

literature and to collect all other information regarding mining in China. Geologists, assayers and surveyors were sent out to examine the mines, test the ore and report. Estimates were made as to the machinery and other equipment needed, railways planned and bids asked for in the United States.

In June of 1901 the preliminary work had been accomplished and Hoover and his assistants were ready for the real work that was to follow. Then came the Boxer uprising that marked the end of his mining career in China and the beginning of his career as a food administrator. It is one of the favorite stories of Tang Shao-yi, a former Premier of China, how he started the American Food Administrator on his career in this work. Tientsin was beseiged and hundreds of Chinese were gathered in the compound of the residence of Tang Shao-yi. They had no food, however, and were suffering from privation. An appeal was made to young Hoover, who organized a force that obtained sufficient food by commandeering it from the rice shops and elsewhere. He then organized a rationing system, established storehouses and brought the crisis to an end.

The Boxer rebellion ended Hoover's usefulness in China and a week after its close he, together with Mrs. Hoover, prepared to leave Tientsin, after accomplishing little in the way of improving China's mining. It was at this time that Chang Yen Mao, together with the Tientsin Commissioner of Customs, came to Hoover and asked his assistance in forming a mining company of equal interests, Chinese and foreign, for the exploitation of the Kaiping coal mines. The move was necessitated by the fact that the Russians and Japanese were already making preparations to seize the mining property. Hoover, accepting the conditions, left for London where he enlisted the aid of his company, Bewick, Moreing, in the formation of the Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd.

Following the organization of the company, Hoover returned to China as general manager and a stockholder. American machinery and methods were used, tunnels driven, railroads built, American wage systems and bookkeeping replaced the ancient Chinese customs. Legal difficulties which took the property out of the Chinese hands, made them the minority stockholders in the company, established offices in London came and although the Chinese were making vastly more money than they could have hoped to have otherwise it caused a loss of dignity and face, and brought about a situation with which Hoover could not cope or agree followed. His resignation as the managing director. Twenty-seven years old, Hoover then became a junior partner in the firm of Bewick, Moreing, and thus ended his active connection with China, the minin gcompany after reorganizations becoming the present day Kailan Mining Administration.

Subsequent years brought further travel and experience and while widely known in the field of mining, Secretary Hoover first came into public prominence with his organization of the Belgian relief work and later with the Federal Food Administration of the United States. Probably no other man in public life in the United States and certainly not in the present Cabinet, has such a close personal knowledge of the various countries of the world as has Secretary Hoover. It can safely be said that he has not forgotten China, for what man met with success ever forgets the land or the circumstances that surrounded his first efforts toward a career. Having had many trying moments in the country and being closely associated with the Chinese, Secretary Hoover will take an active and interest in those Cabinet discussions and governmental policies of the United States that concern the nation of China.

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Edwin Denby, Secretary of the Navy

The career of Edwin Denby in China was brought about by the appointment of his father, Col. Charles Denby, as American Minister to the nation in October, 1885, by President Cleveland. Secretary Denby was at that time fifteen years of age. At the age of seventeen, he entered the Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs Service, occupying various positions until his resignation in 1894 in order that he might go to the United States to study law.

Graduating from the University of Michigan Secretary Denby established a law office in Detroit, leaving his practice during the Spanish-American war to become a gunner's mate on the *U. S. S. Yosemite*, which formed part of the blockade at Santiago and later at San Juan. At the conclusion of the war he resumed his practice of law, being elected in 1902 to the State Legislature of Michigan, and in 1904 to the Congress of the United States as a representative, in which capacity he served three terms. At the outbreak of the war between the United States in Germany he enlisted in the Marine Corps as a private, retiring to the reserves with the rank of major. Secretary Denby has also been closely identified with commercial interests, being the prime mover in the formation of the truck manufacturing company that produces the Denby motor freighter.

Secretary Denby's interest in China can be best indicated by the fact that he can still speak the Chinese language, although he admitted to a press representative recently that he "guessed he had forgotten a little." His interest in the country is also modern, probably due to the fact that his brother, Charles Denby, Jr. who was *charge d'affaires* under his father at the American Legation, Peking, and a former Consul-general at Shanghai, is now in China as Far Eastern manager of Gaston, Williams and Wigmore, Inc.

H. P. Fletcher, Assistant Secretary of State, was *charge d' affaires* at the American Legation, Peking, during the ministry of W. W. Rockhill, from October 1907 to April 1910. He was acting Minister for a time during the absence of Mr. Rockhill.

As far as China is concerned, both in her domestic and international relations in the Far East and elsewhere, she will have the assurance of having her viewpoint carefully considered in the Cabinet meetings and in the State Department by "old China hands."

D. D. P.

Economic Aspects of the Trade in Castor Oil

BY C. F. REMER

THE crushing of castor oil beans and the extraction of castor oil is an industry that has been greatly developed in the United States the term "beans" is used here for lack of a better, one though experts say that these seeds are not beans at all. This industry is a good example of the necessity of adapting powerful and carefully made machinery to the performance of a difficult task. The removal of the shell of the bean requires the use of ingenious machinery and the fact that the bean with the shell removed is a non-fibrous mass has given the designers of crushing machinery not a little trouble. The whole crushing industry, in short, presents a series of problems that require for their solution technical knowledge and fertility of invention. It is in just this field of making machinery and of using it for work on a large scale that the American excels. This American knack of making and handling machinery has been pointed out by more than one writer, but especially by Professor F. W. Taussig, the former chairman of the United States Tariff Commission and an economist of wide reputation. A recent bulletion on the United States Department of Agriculture on the castor oil industry brings out the fact that America has had much success in the castor oil extracting industry. We are told that the oil which is usually sold as No. 3 on the American market is the equal in quality of the best quality that is ordinarily imported.

This same bulletin on the castor oil industry makes the further statement that there has been, in recent years, a considerable development of bean-crushing and oil-extracting in the countries where the castor oil plant grows. These countries are India, China and others in the East. Those who are acquainted with the industrial development of the Eastern countries that export raw materials know that the castor bean is not the only product that business men in these Eastern countries are trying to carry a step or two farther towards its final form. Copra is another product of this sort. During the European war much progress was made in the Philippines in the extracting of coconut oil in the Islands, thus exporting the oil instead of the raw copra. One of the important economic questions of the immediate future is whether under peace conditions this industry will prove to be a permanent acquisition of the Philippines. The soya bean trade in Manchuria is going through the same sort of development. Bean oil has come to be as important as the bean itself in Manchurian trade and the South Manchuria Railway is doing its best to introduce further steps in the treatment of the oil before it leaves Manchuria. An experimental laboratory has been established for this purposes and constant investigations are being made.

Here we have forces that pull in opposite directions. The Western nations, such as the United States and England, with their greater available capital, with greater experience and skill in the building and operating of machinery, with better educated and more skillful laborers, are buyers of raw material in its rawest state. It seems reasonable that they should be. The Western countries seem to have just the advantages that the Eastern countries lack. On the other hand the industrial centers of the Eastern countries are nearer to the source of supply and they have plentiful and low-priced labor in which considerable skill could probably be developed. There is also the desire of foreign capital to find profitable investment in these Eastern countries, to say nothing of the probable saving in shipping charges if material were to be shipped in less bulky form. All these considerations, added to the fact that the natives of Eastern countries are slowly learning to use Western machinery, tend to bring it about that, in the case of castor oil for instance, the crushing shall be done in the countries that produce the raw material. When two forces pull in opposite directions an equilibrium of some sort is the result. In this instance the equilibrium is the present state of the trade in the raw material between the East and the West.

What will be the result in any particular industry in the immediate future is a difficult question, but it is one that the foreign merchant in the East, and the foreign capitalist who is contemplating investment in the East must attempt to answer. It is obvious that the answer is of importance to the business man of the Western nations as well. The answer, in any

concrete case, involves the weighing of so many factors that no one without technical knowledge of the particular industry being considered can attempt it.

The experience of the United States with the castor oil industry furnishes an example well worth study. Castor oil is the only oil usable in certain types of engines much used in aircraft. Before the war, as has been said, the United States had developed a large castor oil extracting industry. During the war America needed more and more castor oil so the War Trade Board of the United States government removed the duty on castor beans and oil. The duty at the time was 15 cents, United States currency, a bushel on castor beans and 12 cents a gallon on castor oil. The price of castor oil was high. Here was an opportunity for the newly developed oil extracting industry about which we had heard so much. It was to be expected that statistics would show a great increase in oil imports.

On the contrary, the statistics do not show this. They do show that the import of castor beans doubled in a single year, 638,248 bushels castor beans were imported in 1918, 1,208,266 bushels in 1919 and 1,239,215 bushels in 1920. At the time when the War Trade Board removed the duty the American crushing companies did not fear the force of foreign competion. They relied upon the fact that American crushers were producing a finer quality of oil than could be produced in Eastern countries, for America had the skill, the machinery and the technical knowledge. Statistics seem to show that they were right.

Evidently the extraction of castor oil differs from the extraction of coconut oil, for instance, in such a way that the Western nations have the advantage in the former case and may lose in the latter. Just what the difference is not certain, but it will probably be found in the fact that castor oil extraction requires unusually well-operated machinery or machinery which is exceedingly difficult to make and set up. This is a guess, but probably not far from the truth.

The whole tendency in Eastern countries to carry the raw materials export nearer to their final form is an economic problem that is interesting. At the same time it is a practical business problem that confronts the business man in the Far East.

The Far Eastern Deadlock

BY JOHN DEWEY

THE key to peace in the Far East exists at the present time in America. That much is fairly certain. But it is doubtful whether anyone knows just where the key is to be found and whether anyone knows well enough what it looks like to recognize it if he stumbles upon it. The lock, however, is clear. It is the relations of Japan and America. For at present the relations of the United States to China and Siberia, so far as larger matters are concerned, are not direct but through Japan. There are two keys which are being tried which certainly will not fit; the third key we may call a statesmanlike policy, while admitting this to be then whose value is to be found. The two courses most in evidence and most talked about, which are bound to result in making affairs worse are buying Japan off and nagging her.

The policy of keeping peace between Japan and America by bribing Japan or buying her off has had of late a number of eminent representatives—though naturally they have not called their plea by these bald words in public—possibly not within the recesses of their own minds have they named it so frankly. The steps of the argument are these. Japan has a small territory and a large and rapidly increasing population; seven hundred thousand per annum has been the favorite propagandist figure. She also has a shortage of raw materials and of food supplies. An outlet of populations is imperatively demanded. The "white" countries, having land to spare, refuse to admit the Japanese as immigrants. The alternative, necessary to the peace of the world, is expansion upon the continent of Asia and such command of the raw, natural resources of Asia as will enable Japan to develop stable industrialism at home, and increased industry that will take up the slack caused by increase of population. Japan, moreover, is an enterprising, efficient, educated modern nation, with capacity for organization, with respect for law and for government, with a reasonably honest civil service. She is, therefore, admirably suited to take up the Yellow Man's Burden in Siberia and China, countries where government is flouted and corrupt, and which are in no sense as yet fitted to become equal partners in the society of nations in either business or politics. Moreover, as respects China, there is unity of culture, some say of race; the Japanese understand the Oriental of Asia and what is good for them as no white race does—and so on to the end of the chapter.

The moral is clear. The world in general and America in particular should look with a benevolent neutrality upon the efforts of Japan to establish herself on the continent of Asia, whether in Siberia, Manchuria or Shantung. So speeches and articles always end with a vague plea for that desirable something called a sympathetic understanding of Japan and her serious problems, and with an assurance that, having been in Japan, the speaker or writer knows from personal intercourse with the real leaders of Japan that she desires above all things in the world the friendliest relations with the United States, and only waits the word from America to go ahead—upon just what course is not stated. There is usually also a vague intimation that Japan, being "a proud and sensitive nation," will arm and bring on war with the United States if she is pressed too hard and made desperate by lack of outlet and lack of necessary economic resources. Through the whole argument runs a subtle intimation that we can avoid all trouble with Japan by permitting or encouraging her to divert her energies into Asia. Sometimes there is an incidental suggestion that, as Japan will need foreign capital in her Asiatic expansion, the United States can with no trouble to herself come in also for part of the material rewards of such a course.

This is the policy which I call buying Japan off. Its chief significance is not due to the fact that it is advanced by men of some eminence in America—and also by certain Englishmen. It is significant because it reflects the propaganda so accurately that in reading it one gets to know the mind of official and commercial Japan. The visitor may think he has evolved this policy for himself. But anyone long resident in the Far East can almost guess the names of the persons that have been talked with, and can retrace every step of the confidential disclosures and the hesitant suggestions by which the eminent and much entertained foreign guest has been led to make his "discovery" of the way to enduring good relations between Japan and America.

The policy is adapted to keeping relations between Japan and America amicable for a time. It gives Japan what she wants, in comparison with

which the Californian issue is a rattle for a baby. It relieves the United States of diplomatic anxieties for a time, and enables the stream of after-dinner speeches to continue in an increasing flood of gush. But from the standpoint of a settlement of the serious problems of the Far East it is a fraud. It represents an aggravation of the problems, the sure road to an ultimate unsettlement which may conceivably involve the whole world. Such matters as the claims of an unrestricted growth of population, due to a low standard of living and artificially stimulated by the government, to rule the fate of a continent may be passed over. So may the fact that the first and only official census taken by Japan shows the gain for the last year to be four instead of the seven hundred thousand always advertised.

We also glide over the fact that Shantung is already over-populated, and that Japanese make poor colonists for settling in undeveloped countries and bearing the hardships of Siberia or even Manchuria. We may even slur over the fact that there is already no obstacle to Japanese immigrants going into the unoccupied parts of Asia, as European immigrants go to Canada or the United States—namely as individuals and not as an advance guard of a foreign empire, emissaries of national aggression.

But we cannot pass over the accompaniments and consequences of this latter fact. The persons who repeat the plea of Japan for a free hand on the Asiatic continent, as a means of maintaining good relations and promoting order, efficiency and progress, overlook the fundamental fact of the situation. Japanese methods on the continent have been such as to arouse the profound distrust and hostility of every people with whom the Japanese have come into contact. This fact cannot be got out of the way by references to the backwardness and inefficiency of the native inhabitants. Admitting the most exaggerated statements made by apologists for Japan's course in regard to the administrative and economic superiority of the Japanese over the Chinese and Siberian Russians, it remains a fact that the operations of the Japanese upon the continent are of the exact nature which all over the world have sowed the seeds of ultimate war.

Americans may sometimes wonder in a perplexed way about the contrary reports and views of travellers in the Far East and conclude that the latter become pro or anti-Japanese for temperamental or accidental reasons. Here is the explanation. Those who have not gone further than Japan realize Japan as a fact; the continent is still a place on the map, an impersonal factor in an intellectual calculation. Those who with eyes and ears half-open have stayed upon the continent realize the condition which has been created by Japanese methods. Apologists may more or less successfully explain away details one by one, accompanied by vague admissions of wrong deeds in the past committed by wicked militarists. But the vast continental fact remains. One may get himself to a point where his subconscious premise is that China and Russia *ought* to submit willingly to Japan on account of the latter's superiority. This is going far. But even if they ought, they won't. Because they won't, the peace of the Far East is subject to an explosion which may involve the world.

The other dominant fact in the situation is that the United States has no need of buying Japan off. British statesmen seem to feel differently about the need for the British Empire to become a tacit accomplice of Japan. It is arguable that they are guessing wrong. But, in any case, the United States, though she has the Philippines, has no India and no Hong-Kong. War deliberately entered into by Japan against the United States is unthinkable, as unthinkable as between the United States and Colombia. This extreme statement is made advisedly. Individuals in Japan commit hari-kari, but not the nation, and every intelligent person in Japan knows that for Japan an aggressive war with America would be national suicide. They did not know it before the last war; but then the demonstration was more than Euclidean in its rigor. When one thinks of how the United States was taxed in the last war, in spite of its railways, its financial resources and its raw materials, the idea of Japan, with its few narrow gauge railways, few forests, few mines, relatively few factories and shortage of food supply, waging a successful war with any first class industrial Power is simply silly.

At present, having spent her war gains in enterprises in China which are not yet remunerative, and in Siberia—where they will never be remunerative until Kolchak comes to life and successfully resurrects the Omsk government—and having increased her already burdensome taxation to the stretching point, Japan is on her back financially. If she gets control of the man-power and natural resources of the continent, the case will be different. But, short of that time, which, of course, is artificially hastened by encouraging Japan to exploit Asia for her own benefit, any war between Japan and America will be the result of a series of accidents due to drifting and not to the deliberate choice of the rulers of Japan. There is at least one exception to every "never." The exception in this case is that militarists threatened with downfall at home might try to restore their prestige and power by the last desperate gamble of war.

The fact that in order to save ourselves we do not need to buy Japan off, does not imply that we should treat her truculently or irritatingly. There is some danger of our adopting this policy, which will open no locks. I do not mean that we should ever adopt nagging deliberately as a policy; but failure to work out a clear constructive course may practically amount to it. Drifting and diplomatic opportunism making a separate issue out of every matter which comes up; never facing fundamental issues so as to arrive at an understanding regarding them, comes in the end to an irritating course of mutual pin-prickings and blockings which is the most dangerous of all courses. This seems to be the state of affairs into which we are getting, leaving principles in twilight of purposeful ambiguity such as now exists about the Open Door and the Lansing-Ishii agreement. Dealing with each case of friction which arises, and which in reality comes under these principles, is the sure way to reduce our international relations to a kind of continuous subdued duel, with all the rancor and misunderstandings thereby generated.

Our true policy I have called x. It is not easily discoverable even as regards a statement in words, to say nothing of practical execution. But it does not lie in smooth and flattering words, which gloss over realities, any more than in does in spite, suspicion and nagging. Now is the time of all times to search for and enter upon a definite policy. Japan is practically isolated among the nations, and, what is more, she is beginning to realize it. She is also experiencing the sobering reaction that comes after a prolonged intoxication. She will be lucky, according to all accounts, if she gets off with her present depression, and does not come to a greater smash. There is probably more talk about liberalism than there is effective reality; but there is a promising beginning of sentiment if not of active

policy, especially in the younger generation. The talk is a sign of a new sensitiveness of the world's opinion.

Above all, Japan realizes her actual dependence upon the United States, a dependence rarely recognized in the United States because it is so out of all proportion to our dependence upon Japan. The dependence is not exhausted in the statistics of international markets and the fact that we are the customer who keeps her industries going. Japan realizes the extent to which her career in China is connected with the ideas and policies of America. She really needs the moral support of the United States to "go ahead" in any proper sense of that word.

Let me cite as evidence a fact which may not seem important but which, I am convinced, is of great import. Of late, Japanese liberals and Japanese Christians have made repeated, almost continuous, attempts to approach American missionaries and educators, and native Christians in China. They have insisted upon the reformed intentions of the present Japanese Ministry and have almost begged this element in China to take the lead in acting as mediators, appealing to every sentimental principle of good-will and Christian love. Now it is safe to say—and one does not rely wholly upon internal evidence—that this move is not directed primarily at China. China is still despised as weak, and negligible. It is directed toward America. Japanese accusations against missionaries of misleading the Chinese and Koreans and stirring up trouble are mostly trumped up. But Japanese fear of the effects in the United States of the reports sent there by missionaries and Y. M. C. A. workers concerning the state of things in China and Korea, Siberia and Manchuria, is perfectly genuine. They estimate that the change of opinion about Japan, which they know has taken place in America, the growing dislike of Japan as militaristic and ruthlessly imperialistic is largely due to this influence. They want in effect, this body to act as mediators between Japan and the public opinion of the United States, having become seriouly troubled by the growing power of the latter in the world in general and in China in particular.

In the search for an x of American policy which will be the key to the lock, there are certain known quantities. One is that every appeal to American sympathy on the ground of the growing liberalism of Japan should meet with neither credulity nor cynicism, but with a request to know what this liberalism is doing, especially what it is doing about China and Siberia. And we should not be content with generality; we should insist on details. Prominent among the details should be facts regarding what the great industrial and financial interests are actually doing in relation to the government at home and developments in China. What are the Okuras, the Misubishis, the Mitsuis the Yokohama Specie Bank doing? It is all very well to talk about the power of militarism in Japan and the desire of the liberals to curb it; but there is no country in the world where financial interests are more concentrated, more powerful or in closer and more direct connection with the government. Why are these interests not using their power to curb and direct the policy of the government? Is it because, while deploring this policy for foreign consumption, they have striven to profit by it in China and Siberia?

One thing more. There are signs that the present Chinese government now recognizes that the Twenty-One Demands and the treaties which grew out of them are more important than the Shanturg decision, not because the latter is not important but because it is effect of the former affair. This government is likely soon to approach the Japanese government with a request for cancellation of these treaties. The attitude of the Japanese government and people toward this request will be an acid test of their professions regarding a change of policy and heart. The public opinion of the United States ought to be thrown openly, unanimously and intelligently in support of the request. There is no possible settlement of the problem of the peace of the Far East till the slate is wiped clean of these treaties. Till they are out of the way, all professions of reform and better relations will only create new suspicions in China, and every act will be seen to be merely a manoeuvring for an improved strategic position. The first move in breaking the existing deadlock is to obliterate the treaties connected with the Twenty-One Demands. Any sincere friend of Japanese liberalism will try to make it clear to his Japanese friends that this is the first step in effective Japanese-American cooperation, because it is the precondition of any act on the part of the United States which would not make us the guilty accomplice of Japan and a partner with Japan in the fear and dislike with which she is now regarded. The cancellation of everything connected with the Twenty-One Demands is the only way to put the relations of Japan and China upon a friendly footing. Securing this friendly relation between these two Oriental countries should be the animating purpose of American opinion and action. Then the look will begin to give.—*The New Republic.*

Chinese Chambers of Commerce

Bureau of Economic Information, Republic of China

FOREIGN chambers of commerce are unofficial associations of traders whose influence on legislation, if sometimes important, is always indirect. In China, on the other hand, as in continental Europe, chambers of commerce hold an official rank, which their forerunners, the loosely organized merchant and artisan guilds, did not have. The ancient guilds yet exist in many parts of China, but these have at no period functioned as government departments as the Chinese chambers of commerce now do. The trade guilds, which the chambers have largely displaced, only appeared from their normal state of dormancy on occasions, or at some peculiar emergency. The chambers of commerce, on the contrary, are never inactive. They are governed by precise and rigid regulations and carry definite responsibilities.

Every commercial enterprise in China must be registered with the competent authorities, in accordance with detailed regulations. There is one important fact, however, which the foreign trader should always bear in mind in this connection, and that is that under the Ordinance for the General Regulation of Traders of the Chinese Republic the competence of an agent to conclude a contract on behalf of his principal depends on the nature of the agreement between such agent and such principal.

Coming now to the law governing the regulation of chambers of commerce we find that it provides that a chamber shall be established in every open

port, as well as in every important business center, and that such chambers shall be responsible for the preservation of harmonious relations between Chinese and foreign traders. In the provincial capitals, and in the larger commercial cities, each chamber must have fifty charter members, in smaller places this number is reduced to thirty. Employes are as eligible for membership in a chamber as are managers and directors of companies, but each candidate for election must be a citizen of the Chinese Republic. If on account of any criminal offence he has been deprived of his civil rights, he is not eligible for election, also he must be solvent and of sound mind.

The directors of the chamber are elected from the floor, the number of the directorate being proportioned to the number of ships or corporations represented in the chamber. Each 100 or fraction of 100 shops, associations, or corporations is entitled to a representative on the directorate. The directors, who must be men over thirty years of age and active managers of some business in the district, are elected by secret ballot for a term of two years, but this term may be extended indefinitely. On the other hand if the elected director neglects his duties or does not regard them with befitting seriousness he may be removed from office by the power which placed him in it, and this even before the expiration of his two year term. The office of director is honorary, and the directors elect their own chairman and vice-chairman. The names of all the directors as well as any committees which may be appointed, must be reported to the proper authorities. Each chamber of commerce has a paid staff of secretaries, and the location of their office is publicly advertised.

The regulations governing Chinese chambers of commerce are sufficiently elastic for members to take advantage of any peculiar circumstances in local conditions. Thus a general chamber of commerce may dilute its directorate to the extent of one-fifth of its total membership by introducing to the board representatives of big businesses, or experts in some special line of commerce, manufacture, of industry, even if such representative or expert does not represent any guild, and is not the director of any company.

By a majority directorate vote a chamber may open one or more branches. The Tientsin Chamber of Commerce, for example, has two branches, and the branch situated in the French Concession is subject to French and also to Chinese law.

Matters of business of general interest are discussed and settled at the monthly and annual meetings of the chambers. These meetings are summoned either by the chairman or the vice-chairman.

When any special question arises affecting a particular guild or association a decision is arrived at by a majority directorate vote, together with a number of the guild interested.

Each chamber may draft its own bye-laws and so, of course, details of procedure will vary within limits in each chamber, but once a set of rules has been drawn up and officially approved by the authorities, they can only be amended by a two-thirds vote of the members, and the consent of the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce must be obtained before alterations can be made effective. If a matter involving the impeachment of an officer of a chamber or the expulsion of a member, arises, the ratification of the local administrative officer of the Central government becomes necessary.

Indeed, the authority of the government over the chambers of commerce is as autocratic as is the authority of the chamber itself over tts own traders. The Central government may insist on the removal of any officer in any chamber of commerce, or it may dissolve a chamber entirely and order a reorganization, but such drastic action is unlikely to be attempted or to be successful.

The seals of office used by the officials of a chamber of commerce are supplied by the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce, and when addressing this Ministry the chamber must employ the ancient form adopted under the monarchy when an inferior petitions a superior, if communicating with the civil governor of the province, or with the local officials the chamber may adopt the usual epistolary style employed when an equal talks with an equal.

Chinese chamber of commerce are supported partly by voluntary contributions for special work, and partly by fees and disciplinary fines. At the commencement of each year the budget for the ensuing year must be filed with the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce. Members pay from $15 to $5 a year in accordance with the size of their business liquidations, and other investigations, which may from time to time become necessary, are conducted by chambers of commerce, compensation for which is in accordance with a regular scale of official fees. When acting as liquidators a chamber is, for the time being, the representative of the local procuratorate. Sometimes also when a business man or the employe of a commercial firm, is unable to pay a fine imposed by a court of law the matter is entrusted to the chamber of commerce for settlement.

In the event of a chamber itself going into liquidation the members become individually and collectively responsible for the debts.

Before passing from the constitution of the Chinese chambers of commerce and their relation to the central government to consider the connection between the chambers and their own immediate public we note that these bodies are *de facto*, if not *de jure*, unofficial cabinets which control all the government policies in regard to questions of trade, industry, or commerce. Chinese chambers of commerce may even propose new laws, and amendments to or repeals of existing statutes, but normally, so long they are left alone in their chosen field of making personal profit by exchanging goods, the Chinese merchant both separately and collectively refrains from mixing politics or interfering with government reforms.

Always masters of the trading community, in times of public excitement, calamity, or danger, the authority of the Chinese chamber of commerce is at once widely extended. The local chamber then becomes responsible for the public safety, and in the event of the local civil or military administration breaking down it takes such measures as it deems fit for the maintenance of law and order. In many instances it has its trained bodies of men all ready for just such emergencies. The Shanghai Chamber of Commerce has had its volunteer brigade for a number of years. During the regime of H. E. Yuan Shih-kai the Tientsin Chamber of Commerce obtained permission to drill 500 men for the safeguarding of the port. This number was subsequently reduced to 200, but is still a very effective force. Two years ago during the student agitation it acted more than once.

Even military administrations have recognised the advantage of cooperating with the local chamber of commerce. It has not infrequently happened that when the military have closed the gates of a town

admission has been granted to any whom the representatives of the chamber recognized as desirables. In such abnormal periods it is to the chamber of commerce that the literary men of the district, no less than unorganized bands of manual labourers, look for protection, or if during a peaceful administration the civil governor is given to unlawful exactions, or is unable or unwilling to curb the predatory brigand, it is, again, the chamber of commerce which must throw its protecting shield over the victims. Under the monarchy the gentry, or a hereditary wealthy landowning class, held together for united action by a well understood but not definitely defined organization, acted as the spokesman of public opinion and checked undue predaceous tendencies, but under the Republic this power has largely passed into the hands of the elective chamber of commerce. If the chambers enjoy power they likewise pay its price. It would be difficult to say how many times since the establishment of the Republic, a city has been saved from complete looting by the ransom paid by the local Chamber.

It would be a mistake, however, to leave the reader with the suggestion that the chief public duty of the Chinese chamber of commerce is either that of a sentinel or a rescuing knight. In regard to all matters of peaceful exploitation it is the local chamber which generally has the final and decisive voice, e. g., river conservancy, mining developments, railway construction, electric installation, would each come as surely within the chamber's purview as the establishment of a new company. No government railway has been constructed without the cognisance and consent of the chambers of commerce. They may be comparatively few large commercial concerns in China, but through his chamber of commerce the small tradesman wields a profound influence on public affairs.

Coming now more particularly, to the authority of the chamber over its own membership we observe that it is an absolute autocracy. It possesses and exercises the right ot making a periodical examination of the business accounts and books of all the members, a right which even withdrawal from membership will not invalidate. This is a very old function of Chinese chambers of commerce, or, to speak more correctly, of the ancient trade guilds. It is a privilege which the chambers inherited when the existing guilds were organized as chambers at the commencement of the Republic. Having this intimate bankers knowledge of the financial standing of all traders the chambers of commerce become the natural advisors of the Ministry having this department in charge, they furnish statistics when required, and report when requested on the stability 'of any particular firm and the standard quality of its productions. The chambers also form an arbitration court, always open, for the settlement of differences. Each chamber appoints its own arbitration committee, reports its personnel to the authorities, and settles commercial disputes, not by law, for its organization does not embrace the legal profession, but by equity, local usage, custom, and common sense. Of course should any question of criminality arise in connection with a case at any time this arbitration court would have *no locus standi.*

The importance of perpetual goodwill between the Chinese chambers of commerce and the foreign trader, whether he be only a travelling representative of a firm not domiciled in China, or whether he be a resident business proprietor, is not a matter which requires separate treatment. Its obviousness is plain from everything that has been written, but it may not be out of place to illustrate the subject by a reference to recent discussions between the British and Chinese Chambers of Commerce in Shanghai, in respect to currency and trade marks. A Shanghai central mint is about to be built. There are differences of opinion between the foreign bankers and merchants and the Chinese government as to the proposed fineness of the coins to be minted, also in relation to other matters, but the discussions produced mutual understandings which proved useful when a more acute matter arose later in connection with the piece goods disputes caused by the Chinese request for a wholesale cancellation of contracts.

The conferences which have taken place from time to time between the Chinese chambers of commerce and the foreign trade merchants regarding trade marks have given rise to more permanent results. A number of regulations concerning these were promulgated in pursuance of treaty provisions by the Chinese Government in 1904, but were subsequently withdrawn in consequence of various diplomatic objections, and up to the present commerce in China enjoys no certain and universal protection from an infringent of patent rights, trade marks, or copyrights.

Foreign trade marks can be registered at offices established there, but evidence of priority in publication is the only protection such registration furnishes. As a result, however, of the interchange of views between the foreign and Chinese chambers of commerce an agreement has now been reached and it is probable that the Central government will shortly promulgate a law on the subject which will be satisfactory to all. Such a law has already been drafted.

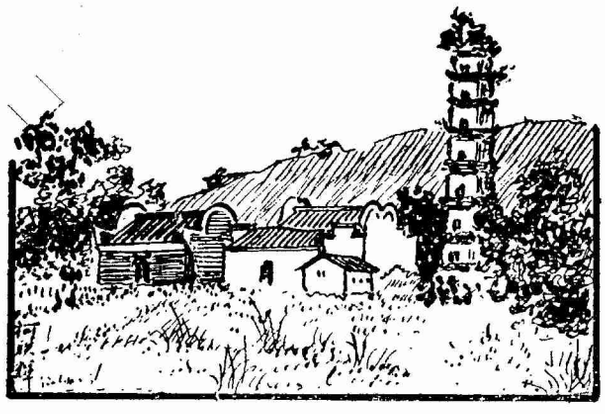
A few general remarks on what may be called the externals of these commercial bodies will conclude this article. In many places the chambers of commerce have received free grants of public lands on which to erect suitable offices. In the earlier days of the trade guilds the chambers not infrequently met in a convenient temple, but today many chambers of commerce are magnificently housed, as also are the provincial guilds, which must not, however, be confounded with the ancient trade guilds we have mentioned. In every provincial capital or other big business centre each province in China has its own meeting place for its own provincials. Often these are situated on a single street, or in the same neighbourhood, but this is merely a matter of convenience The provincial guilds are quite independent of the chambers of commerce, and beyond forming centers from which the inhabitants of a certain province can act unitedly, if advisable or necessary, they are without any particular significance.

As an instance of the extent to which a chamber of commerce may go in furnishing itself with a comfortable home we may cite the building recently erected in the city of Tsinanfu, the capital of Shantung. It cost $70,000, and contains assembly, banqueting halls, reception rooms. well equipped offices for officials and secretaries, reading and lecture rooms, as well as a night school for instruction in Japanese. The Tientsin chamber completed a fine building for itself last year, but the Chamber of Commerce in Chefoo is wealtheir than either. Its real estate is valued at $130,000, and owing to careful investments it possesses a capital of $300,000, a fund which is continually being added to. To understand the import of these remarks it must be borne in mind that the birth of modern architecture in China is very little earlier than the Republic. Chinese architecture if more picturesque is less adaptable to present day requirements, because it

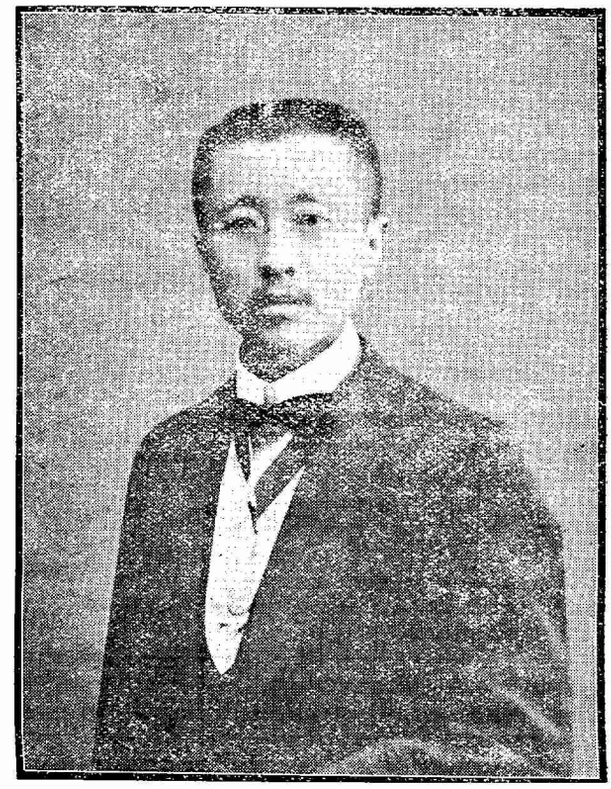
demands much greater land space. The Shanghai chamber has recently completed a $ 100,000 building, including a commercial and industrial museum.

Commercial exhibitions, the collection of samples for show rooms, and such like operations generally find willing coadjutors in Chinese chambers of commerce. They may be said to form the natural and swiftest highway into unexplored and unexploited centres of trade and industry. If the leaders in the chambers are converted the rest is comparatively easy. By way of amplifying this truth we may note that the Chinese chamber of commerce is the only authority, except the foreign missionary societies, authorized to open modern schools and give a Western education, independently of the Ministry of Education. It was the local chamber of commerce which recently opened the Tientsin First Middle Grammar School. A considerable portion of the annual budgets of most chambers is set aside for philanthropic, purposes such as hospital, and Red Cross work.

It would, however, be misleading to close this survey of the constitution and activities of Chinese chambers of commerce without sounding a warning note for the benefit of foreign merchants unacquainted with things Chinese, and anxious to break up new ground in the Orient. It must never be forgotten that the secretaries of Chinese chambers of commerce are not linguists. They know their own language, they can speak it, read it, write it, and they seldom know anything about any other language. They know China, but their knowledge of lands other than China is generally hearsay. We have endeavored to show how invaluable in almost every direction, the Chinese chambers of commerce can be as trade missionaries, but samples sent to them must be accompanied by full particulars and explanations in the *Chinese language*, circulars and letters must be written in the colloquial, goods sent for exhibition must be packed and labelled in a manner that makes them suitable for Chinese exhibition, Advertisements should be couched in terms which make an appeal to the Chinese mind. The most faithful Chinese translation of a cleverly worded advertisement prepared for the Western market may be meaningless in China. The secretaries' rooms in many chambers of commerce in China are often lumbered with valuable, not to say expensive, foreign trade material, which is in the end thrown away as useless because the senders had neglected to make their use or purpose intelligible. Until Esperanto or something like it, becomes a universal commercial asset, the only way to the rich resources of untapped industrial China will be through the Chinese language.



Who's Who in China



Liu En-ko

(劉恩格字鯉門)

Liu En-ko, Vice-Speaker of the Senate of the new Parliament, the official status of which is for the present in dispute, will play an important part in the organization of another parliament authorized by a recent Presidential Mandate for the whole of China. In the last two months he has travelled between Peking and Mukden busily in the interest of General Chang Tso-ling, Inspecting Commissioner of Manchuria, who is a supporter of the parliament which is now in course of organization.

Born at Liaoyang. Fengtien, in 1866, Mr. Liu studied law at the Law School in his native province. After having spent several years in that school, he went to Japan for a higher legal education. Upon his return to China, he travelled extensively in the Yangtse Valley to acquire knowledge of the local conditions in China.

He travelled to Yunnan in quest of knowledge where he was given an official appointment. He spent three years as an official in that province. Then he adopted the profession of teaching and taught law in several law schools throughout the country.

Upon the outbreak of the first revolution, Mr. Liu returned to Fengtien, and threw his weight against the monarchy. In 1912, when the Republic was established, he was appointed sectional chief of the Law Bureau in Fengtien. In the following year he was elected a member of the House of Representatives of the national Parliament.

He was a strong member of the Kuo Min Tang, and was made a member of the committee of draft a permanent constitution for China. In 1914 when the second revolntion was launched, he took sides with the South against the existing government. Eight members of Parliament who showed hostility towards the government were arrested, and he was one of the eight. Later he was released together

with the others, and sent to his native place where he was placed under official surveillance.

Upon the death of the late President Yuan Shih-kai, Mr. Liu again joined the government service and was appointed a secretary of the office of Military Governor of Fengtien. He served under General Chang Tso-ling satisfactorily. In August 1916 when the old Parliament, which had been dissolved by Yuan Shih-kai in 1914, was reconvened, he returned to Peking as a member of the House of Representatives. The Parliament was however, dissolved for the second time by President, Li Yuan-hung in 1917.

In August 1918 Mr. Liu was elected a member of the Senate of the second Parliament organized to replace the dissolved one, and was unanimously made Vice-Speaker of the Senate. The first act of the second parliament was the election of Hsu Shih-chang to be President of China. This parliament was usually referred to as an organization of Anfu make. Mr. Liu has been in both parliaments which did not serve up their terms. There is every likelihood of his being in the third parliament, the organization of which has been authorized by the President.

Current Press Opinion on Far Eastern Affairs

Regional Understandings

From "The Japan Weekly Chronicle" (British)

An *Associated Press* message from Geneva states that China has submitted for approval of the League of Nations a substitute for Article 21 of the League of Nations Covenant. The substitute simply phrases it that the Monroe Doctrine is not incompatible with the Covenant. The original Article reads:

"Nothing in this Covenant shall be deemed to affect the validity of international engagements such as treaties of arbitration or regional understandings like the Monroe Doctrine for securing the maintenance of peace."

The proposed amendment is obviously important and has not the least chance of acceptance, because the necessary unanimity for authorising the change will be beyond all possibility of attainment. It is somewhat curious that while the Covenant tends to make the League a contrivance for maintaining fixed and unalterable the *status quo,* this particular vague clause introduces an element containing great possibilities of change and development. For instance, one such regional understanding has come into existence since the Treaty was signed. On February 26th, in the House of Peers, the Premier, Mr. Hara, stated that Japan's special interests had made it necessary to exclude South Manchuria from entry by the "open door," and that the Powers acquiesced in this exclusion. So here is an explicit "regional understanding." From some points of view the Anglo-Japanese Alliance itself is a "regional understanding for the maintenance of peace," though it has sadly failed to achieve its object.

Considering all that has been said on the subject it may be taken as settled that the Anglo-Japanese Alliance is to be renewed if the British and Japanese Foreign Offices have their way. There has been a formal denial that any draft has been prepared, but that means nothing. There have certainly been conversations on the subject, and there have been pronouncements regarding the renewal by important personages who are in a position to know. The visit to England of the Crown Prince may be taken as evidence that these negotiations have been successful. And since the Alliance is to be revised in such a way as to "bring it into line with the obligations of the League of Nations," it is quite possible that regional understandings for the maintenance of peace will take an even larger part in it than they did before. In view of this fact, it is of interest to remember that Lord Curzon at present presides over the British Foreign Office, and that he belongs to the same school of diplomacy as Mr. A. J. Balfour—a school that maintains a dignified pretence of being strong, but which is utterly weak when face to face with any vigorous determination—very much, in fact, like the old-style Chinese diplomatists. It is Lord Curzon's peculiar idiosyncrasy that India needs infinite and elaborate safeguarding, and as the world can be overturned without overturning his fixed ideas, he still beholds Russia as a danger essentially unchanged,—a mere taking over by Bolshevism of the imperialism of Tsardom. Moreover, he is a vain man who must, at whatever distance of time, justify his early mistakes. After his ill-advised excursion into Tibet, the British government, with Lord Morley at the India Office, instead of maintaining the open door or creating a sphere of influence, effected a complete withdrawal, quite justified in the circumstances, and practically refused to allow anybody to go into the country. By not allowing Shen Hedin to start off under the auspices of the government of India, they made an enemy of him, and he afterwards paid off the score by becoming a propagandist for Germany during the war. The disputes that have been going on with China ever since have their origin in the Chinese suspicions aroused by this useless expedition.

Lord Curzon being a diplomatist of the old school, he delights in spheres of influence and forward policies, and while it would gratify his vanity to extend a shadowy influence over the vast barrenness of that windy wilderness of Central Asia, and give him the sense of having completed a great work for the Empire, it would also satisfy his Russophobia, Russia, in his eyes, is still spreading inexorably over Asia, and the only safe course is for Britain to spread quicker. His Russophobia, of which he has given several proofs since his assumption of office, would make him delighted to hand over to Japan whatever extent of territory in the Far East she felt the desire to protect. For the interests and sovereignty of China his training and traditions do not teach him to care in the least, and the fact that Tibet is a country in whose fate he has had a directing hand, and that it is contiguous to India, gives it in his eyes an importance equal to that of all China, while his Russian monomania predisposes him to see in the onward march of the Bolsheviks a danger which would be cheaply counteracted by any sort of a diversion in the Far East. All this might be regarded as rather fanciful surmise, were it not that it is warranted positively by Lord Curzon's past record and negatively by the absence of interest he shows at present in British interests in the Far East compared with his lively preoccupation in Indian affairs, which concern his present office only very indirectly. We may be sure that he has been accurately weighed by the astute diplomatists of Japan, who are prepared to give his every prejudice full scope so long as it jumps with their own plans.

There was a time when Britain might have enjoyed an almost exclusive sphere of influence in the Yangtse valley and south thereof and Japan would have thought it a great triumph to have a free hand in the north. Instead of that, spheres of influence were abolished and China was opened freely

to all. The developments under that reform have been remarkable. The Premier has announced in the Diet the closing of the door in Manchuria, the Consortium has given a gentlemen's agreement not to operate in Manchuria or Mongolia, the American government has recognised Japan's special position in China; and there are such additional details as the control of the Chinese Eastern Railway, the policing of Chientao, the control of Shantung, the policing of Amoy, the jockeying of British interests out of the Han Yeh Ping, and the construction of five new Japanese gunboats for quick work on the Yangtse. When these are the achievements of the open door *regime*, it is not surprising that China seeks the aid of the League of Nations in maintaining a right to protest against the establishment of regional understandings. It is only astonishing that she did not seek to intoduce into the Covenant a new Article denying that the acceptance of any such formulae as "open door" or "special position" should create any right to invade the sovereignty of any of the members of the League. The considerations cited above sufficiently indicate, we believe, that though the original vision of the League of Nations was a gathering of the greatest minds of the nations together to discuss plans for the welfare of the world, the old regime is still so much in being that great issue depend upon the diplomatic exertions of individual statesmen. At this time of the imminent renewal of an Alliance there is reason to apprehend that the diplomacy of Japan is still far too much in the hands of imperialists whose adroitness will eventually lead their country into disastrous adventures and ruinous commitments' while that of Britain is in the hands of men of whom it might be said more aptly than of the Bourbons, that they have an incapacity either to learn or to forget. The only course which can give any guarantee of good faith is to abrogate the Alliance and definitely place its functions in the hands of the League of Nations. Expression of an intention to safeguard the interests of China, can carry no weight after the disastrous experience of three Treaties avowedly designed for that purpose. Proclamations regarding the open door only invite derision. The "acid test"—to use statesmen's slang—of the sincerity of past treaties and present intentions is to drop compacts which undermine the very foundations of the League of Nations by operating in a manner contrary to their benevolent professions.

Undesirable Foreign Visitors

From the "Yorodzu" (Japanese)

It is a great mistake to think that it is well to welcome any foreigners who come to this country. Their objects should first be ascertained, and welcome should be confined only to those who should be welcomed, no special courtesy whatever being extended to those who should not be welcomed.

In 1919 there was much discussion regarding the Lyuh affair. Lyuh being a Korean, he should not be regarded as a foreigner, but he affords an instance where the authorities extended a remarkable welcome to a person who should not have been welcomed in any way. He is one of the rebellious Koreans. When he came to the capital, he should have been arrested and imprisoned. Not only was he welcomed, but he was allowed to visit a sacred Imperial garden. This is why there was so much discussion about the matter. The authorities said that Lyuh had changed his ways, but he continued to support the independence movement, and showed no sign of repentance.

When a Congressional mission of America visited China, Korea, and Japan in the autumn of last year, its members were enthusiastically welcomed in this country both by the officials and the people, but they included anti-Japanese agitators who should not have been welcomed. While they were touring through China and Korea, they gathered materials for attacking Japan, and some of them come to this country with the object of detecting defects and weak points of Japan for the same purpose. Not only did they not appreciate the enthusiastic welcome of the Japanese officials and people, but all the time they were gathering material for reviling, attacking, and sneering at Japan. As a matter of fact, some of them on their return home engaged in a more vigorous anti-Japanese movement.

Many Chinese come to this country of late years, and it has become something of a fashion to welcome them. But in most cases their object in visiting Japan is to gather materials for attacking Japan. Many of them try to detect as many defects and weak points of the Japanese with the object of carrying on anti-Japanese agitations with increased vigor in their home country. It is foolish to welcome such persons as Lyuh and some members of the Congressional mission. The visitors are entertained with sumptuous dinners, but the only reward for this hospitalility is slander, contempt, and calumny. They come originally with malicious intentions. It is no use entertaining such persons. It seems that if the grandeur of the welcome extended is known to the country from where the visitors have come, they carry on a specially virulent anti-Japanese agitation on their return home in order to prevent themselves from being misunderstood to have been pacified by the Japanese. The greater our welcome, the more vigorous is their anti-Japanese agitation on their return home. This fact should be carefully considered by all thinking men in this country.

In the twentieth century the diplomacy of the people should be simple and straightforward. Friends should be treated as friends, and foes as foes. No amount of entertainment can convert rebellious Koreans. Undesirable Americans and Chinese remain such in spite of all wining and dining. If excessive welcome is given to undesirable foreigners, it will increase their contempt of Japan, and this will have the effect of impairing the prestige of the Empire. Of course, we should extend the most enthusiastic welcome to foreigners who should be welcomed, but it is to be hoped that no welcome will be extended to undesirable aliens such as those who attempt to gather in Japan materials for conducting anti-Japanese agitations.

New Diplomacy Wanted

From the "Tokyo Nichi Nichi" (Japanese)

Since the war a vast change has occurred on the diplomatic stage of the world. The diplomatists of various countries have come to act without any reserve in accordance with the wishes of the peoples. Regardless of international law or international morality hitherto observed, they say what they want to say and do what they want to do. It seems that lack of modesty and reserve is a special feature of present day diplomacy. Compared with this tendency the ways of Japanese diplomats remain 19th-century-like or Court-diplomacy-like. They are always passive, and are forestalled and surprised by other countries. Not that unreserved and crude diplomacy is better, but that it is necessary to change the ways of diplomacy, in order to meet the changed circumstances.

It seems that our diplomatic authorities are surprised at the unreserved and irresponsible utterances

of Americans regarding the Yap question and dread them, but if the Americans are only saying what they want to say, we can only say what we want to say and need have no fear. Is it not better for us to approach America with a proposal for a conference, offer her advice, and ask her to consider and reconsider the situation? If one alone stands on etiquette amidst unreserve and immodesty, one will only invite the contempt of others or excite suspicions. Japan is a supporter of the Paris Treaty and the League of Nations Covenant, and it is necessary for her to make her position in this respect clear. She had better open negotiations with America without any reserve regarding the various questions involving the Philippines, Hawaii, and Mexico and other matters relating to South and Central America, to say nothing of the Chinese and Siberian questions and the question of the disposal of former German possessions. We need not always try to please the other party.

The Peace Conference and the Covenant of the League of Nations form the pivot of the present-day diplomacy of the world. The American government took the leading part in the establishment of the two instruments, but owing to domestic political strife it has not been able to ratify either. As a result, America is excluded from the new relations arising out of the two instruments. But the new Administration of America recognizes their existence, and also the actions of the Powers due to them. On their part the Powers are eager to have America come in. The condition precedent to the settlement of all diplomatic questions of the day is to let America speedily join the two treaties or to let her scrap them and make a new proposal for the establishment of international relations. To negotiate with America without settling that fundamental question would be as futile as to pour water into a bottomless tub. In one sense the note of Mr. Hughes seems to ignore the two treaties, but in another sense he seems to recognize them, and thus his attitude is very nebulous. This fact makes it all the more necessary to emphasize the necessity of meeting the condition precedent. Since the new Administration of America seems to be bolder and more unreserved than the old Administration, countries which must deal with it will have to be bold and unreserved to a certain extent,

Yap and Prestige

From the "Yomiuri" (Japanese)

Regarding the Yap question, America has shifted her stand from the disposal of the cable to the repudiation of mandatory rule. When it was reported that there was disagreement between Japan and America regarding the disposal of the Yap cable at the Communications Conference in November last year, we expressed the fear that unless efforts were made not to confine the question of the disposal of the cable to technical issues and to settle it in this manner, the trouble might involve the fundamental question of mandatory rule. Our regret is all the greater at the present developments.

The present note of America is designed to revoke the decisions of the Supreme Council and the Council of the League of Nations regarding the rule of Yap and fundamentally to undermine Japan's position. Therefore, the question is for America and for the whole of the Allies. So far as the question of Yap is concerned, Japan may stand in the position of a third party and wait for a decision that may be made. But Great Britain and France have already made a concession to America regarding the withdrawal of the Atlantic cables, and moreover, the League Council, having entertained the wishes of America, agreed to the reconsideration of the matters relating to the mandatory rule of Yap and the question of Mesopotamia which concerns Great Britain. That the League Council will not insist on its resolution can be easily seen even in the light of the present relations of Great Britain and France with America. France is even ready to entertain America's proposal for an Association of Nations, and it is nearly clear that she will not insist on the resolution of the League Council in order to protect Japan's position. If this is the case, there is no option but to recognize the fact that all issues relating to Yap are for Japan and America.

Japan's position regarding the island of Yap is very clear. There ought to have been room for the settlement of the disposal of the cable as a technical issue, but as to the repudiation of mandatory rule, Japan cannot, of course, agree to it. The fortification of the island is prohibited by the League Covenant.

Japan's position regarding the island will cause Japan embarrassments and losses, without giving her any advantage, but the question for Japan now is one of national honor and prestige. There may, of course, be some reason for American claims, and that reason dates back to the conditions before the decision of the Paris Conference was made and even to the title to the island before the war. America does not hesitate even to repudiate the whole of the League Covenant. Such being the case, no argument concerning the interpretation of a treaty or about international procedure will be enough to settle the question finally. In other words, the Yap question is already an issue of sentment and politics between Japan and America. It is to be feared that as Japanese opinion becomes excited over it, the ill-feeling of America will become more widespread and more bitter than was evidenced over the Californian and Shantung questions. What will be the consequences if both sides insist on their own points of view without making any compromise? It is here that cool and calm consideration and reconsideration on the part of the peoples of the two countries are needed. Our chief concern is also with this point.

The Pacific questions between Japan and America are reaching a white-heat point, and the center of the trouble is the Yap question. The question of Yap is to the relations of Japan and America what the eye is to body. A grain of sand in the eye is sufficient to make the man blind, and there is sufficient cause for fear that the Yap question may make the two countries take blind action. Is such a contingency desired by the peoples of the two countries? That is not so, and it goes without saying. If so, the two peoples should take any and every means to extract the sand from the eye.

In our opinion, there are two alternatives to be adopted for the purpose. First, the scope of Yap question may be reduced as much as possible so that the issue can be limited to that of the disposal of the cable, and it may be settled in a spirit of mutual concession as a technical question relating to international communication. The other alternative is to extend the scope of the matter as much as possible and make it a big issue covering all the Pacific questions between Japan and America, including the Yap question. Steps should be taken to effect a fundamental solution of the that big issue, and if this is carried out, care should be taken not to aggravate still further the situation relating to the Yap question. As to the first alternative, the authorities of the last Administration in America had a similar intention, but owing to the lukewarm attitude of the Japanese

authorities, the situation has now become more complicated. To propose a settlement of the cable question mutual concession at this moment, therefore, would lead to the same consequence as Japan's submission to America's unreasonable claim regarding mandatory rule, and thus it now seems too late to adopt the first alternative. The only thing possible in the last resort is to adopt the alternative, making efforts to find a means of fundamentally removing the cause of friction in the Pacific between Japan and America. This is an ideal which it is difficult to realize, but unless this difficulty is ovecome and that ideal is realized, the settlement of the present Yap question may lead to the appearance of another Yap question, and the relations of Japan and America may eventually lead to anything. For the present we confine ourselves to the above general argument, and recommending it to the sound and equitable elements of the two peoples, earnestly hope that they will strive to realize their ideals, to arouse national opinion, and to rescue their respective government from a difficult position in which the latter already find themselves.

American Business Woman's Success in China

Mrs. Mildred S. Crow

That women are displaying much business acumen in foreign fields, considered difficult by the most acute commercial heads, is attested to by the career of Mrs. Mildred S. Crow of Shanghai. Mrs. Crow has branches of her business in Peking, and Canton. She manages her factory located at 12 Soochow Road, Shanghai, and in the future plans to establish her business on a wholesale basis rather than continue selling at retail, as she has done heretofore.

Mrs. Crow has the distinction of being the first and only woman member of the American Chamber of Commerce in Shanghai and is now in America on a business trip. While in New York she attended the Silk Conference. She is expected to return to Shanghai on the *s. s. Ecuador*, April 23. The following extract from a New York paper will acquaint one with the scope of Mrs. Crow's business in China:

"Eleven years in the Far East has taught Mrs. Crow, much, she says. Although the road to success has not been a very smooth one, and there are many obstacles to overcome, still the future prospects for trade with China and she is firm in the conviction that American business could be greatly improved by incorporating some of the Chinese ideas here. She attributes the number of failures in foreign fields to the lack of training given representatives and the inadequate backing allowed them by their firms.

"Mrs. Crow has in China, factories turning out rugs, as well as kilns manufacturing porcelain vases for export, in addition to emloying a large number of Chinese on laces, embroidery, wicker ware, and other articles for American consumption. She plans to add steadily to these and within a few years expects to do a larger business in wholesale output.

"But in spite of all the problems that confronts one it is possible to produce commodities in China and sell them here much less than any other foreign products. For example, I can produce a waist, the exact copy of a French model which sells for $49, for $17 delivered here in New York. A great advantage in wearing apparel made in China over the other foreign articles found on the American market is that

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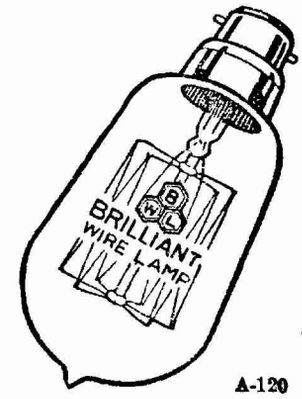

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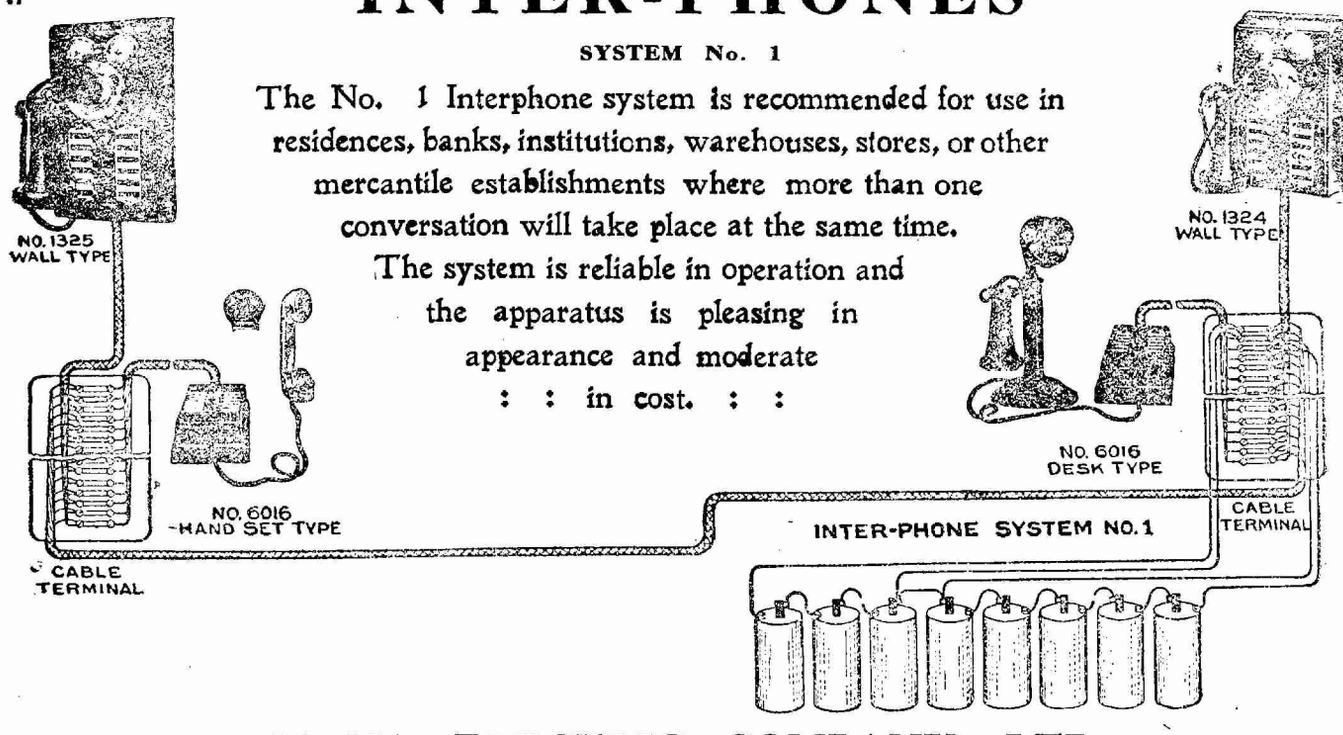

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the Chinese are perfect at reproduction. They can copy and produce the most complicated designs and can make them into garments after American measurements, a thing that has never been done by the French. And, while the price of labor has gone up considerably, it will never reach the figures it has in the European countries. So, in addition to the Chinese products that are so popular here and find such a ready market, I am now able to produce many commodities that America has formerly gotten from France or other European countries and at a much cheaper figure.

From now on I am going to confine myself to a few lines and produce them in volume. To supply 120 departments in 22 different stores is a very large order, and quite too much for one company to try to handle. It does not tend toward an efficient organization. I shall now produce for wholesale not more than ten products, all of which will find ready sale in the United States. Of course, I shall provide other articles if especially ordered by my clients, but I am not going to encourage much trade. My chief product will be laces. For years the Chinese have been wonderful lace makers, and in addition to their own laces I am manufacturing there the most popular laces of the various countries, including old Italian patterns, Belgian, French and Spanish laces. In line with the laces come table linens, which I am producing in great quantities. Others of my products are rugs, lacquer and wicker furniture, toys, painted goods, baskets, women's ready-made garments and some Chinese clothes.

"Of course, until the transportation facilities are greatly improved in China, extensive manufacturing will be extremely difficult. It is because of the lack of railroads that the Chinese are now starving in such numbers. No one here has the faintest idea of the famine now raging there. Every one, both the Chinese and foreigners there, are doing all they can to relieve the conditions, but it is a colossal task."

With the American Woman's Club

A program of unusual interest was arranged by the Musical Department of the American Woman's Club at the regular meeting of the club on Tuesday afternoon, April 19, at the Carlton Cafe, Shanghai. Mrs. M. P. Walker and Miss M. S. Mitchell had the program in charge. Although several of the artists contributing to the program were unavoidably absent the program was successfully given.

* * * *

Preceding the program a short business meeting was held. Mrs. Lobingier, president, presided and introduced to the club members Mrs. J. C. Ferguson, of Peking, who was a former president of the club in Shanghai when it only boasted of some twenty members. Mrs. Ferguson spoke for a few moments to the members and pointed out the remarkable growth of the

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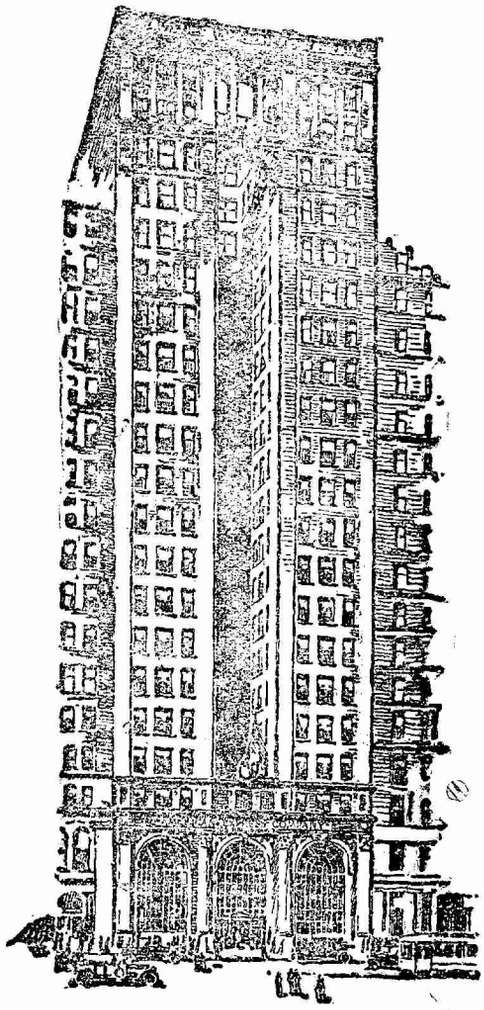

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16-434

club since its organization. Mrs. Edwin S. Cunningham, wife of Consul-General Cunningham of the U. S. Consulate, was also a guest of honor. Mrs. Charles Owens, wife of the Commander of the U. S. S. New Orleans, pictured her life in France when she was with the Franco-American organization caring for refugee children and later with the American Red Cross during the war. Mrs. Owens had as her special work caring for forty children's camps.

* * * *

On the motion of Mrs. C. F. Remer, the club voted to pledge Mex. $250 a year to the Shanghai Moral Welfare Committee, in addition to $250 for which the Social Service Department assumed responsibility. The amendment to raise the club dues from $3 to $5 was also passed.

* * * *

Those elected to serve on the membership and publicity committees at the meeting of the club on Tuesday, for the coming year were the following. membership committee.—Mrs. M. T. Stauffer, Mrs: Harry S. Janes, Mrs. W. A. Main, Mrs. F. P. Bills, and Mrs. J. F. Van Wickel; publicity committee.—Mrs. W. W. Bartlett, one-year term; Mrs. A. M. Massey, two-year term; and Miss Margaret Powell, three-year term.

* * * *

Mrs. Charles S. Lobingier, president of the club will be hostess at tea on Friday afternoon April 22 from 4 to 7 o'clock, in honor of the Executive Boards and officers of the American Woman's Club, the British Women's Association, and the Chinese Women's Club, at her home, 12 Whangpoo Road, Shanghai.

* * * *

The Mother's Department of the club held their regular meeting at the Carlton Cafe, on Wednesday morning, April 20. Mrs. L. J. Birney read a paper on "The Need and Development of a Moral and Religious Life," and Mrs. T. M. McMartin reviewed Hodge's book on "The Training of Children in Religion." At these meetings all members of the club are invited to attend.

* * * *

The bridge evening to be given by the Social Department of the club will be held on the evening of Wednesday, May 3, instead of April 26, as heretofore planned. It is desired that those who plan on making up tables on this occasion kindly send in their names to the committee.

Seattle Business Men to Visit China

Traveling aboard the *Wenatchee*, the first American passenger vessel to leave the port of Seattle for the Orient, a commercial commission representing the Seattle Chamber of Commerce will arrive in Shanghai on April 26. The delegation is on a mission to foster and promote friendly relations between the North Pacific gateway of North America and the ports of the Far East.

The delegation is composed of: Captain J. S. Gibson, chairman, naval affairs committee, Seattle Chamber of Commerce, president, International Stevedoring and Washington Stevedoring Company; E. G. Anderson, vice president *pro tem*, Seattle

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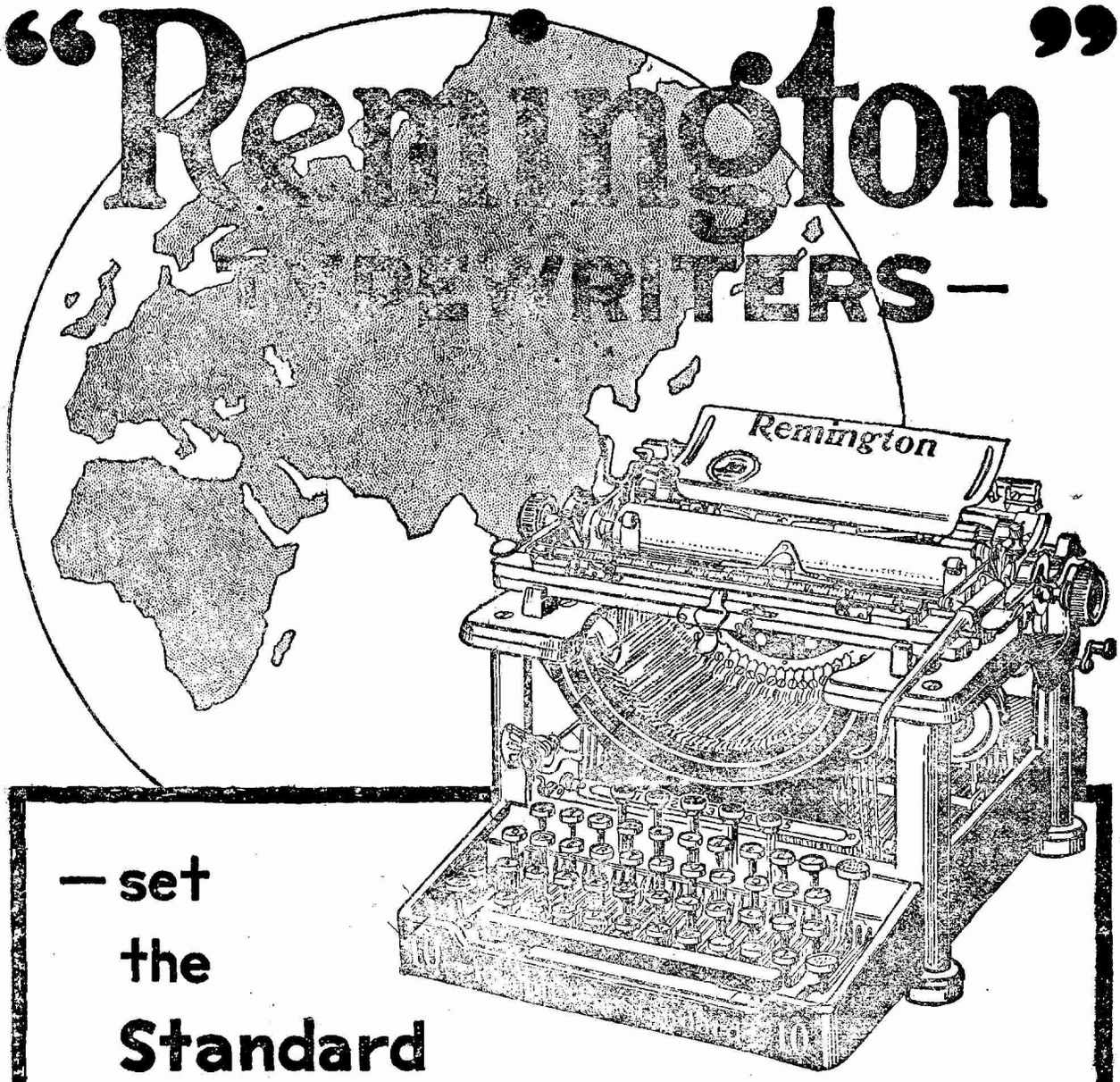

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The commission will be among the guests of honor at the dinner dance to be given by the American Chamber of Commerce, and the American Association of China at the Astor House Hotel in honor of General Leonard Wood; former Governor of the Philippines, W. Cameron Forbes, and their staff members. Plans for other entertainments are being made by the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce and by the American chamber. The commission will also participate in the reception that will be held on board the *Wenatchee* by the Shanghai officials of the Pacific Steamship Company, "The Admiral Line."

The Chinese Recorder for April 1921

The average foreigner in China senses "the student movement" as still holding a strategic place on the stage, but is a trifle vague as to what, save for its manifest activities on Tag Day, this important group has been up to since the most recent strikes of a year ago. To read, in the last "Chinese Recorder," just published the paper by R. Y. Lo and Paul Hutchinson on "Modern Radical Thought among Chinese Students" is to be brought up to date as to the rising tide of iconoclastic thought that is bearing the younger generation on towards who knows what political heterodoxies in the near future. The collaborators in this article claim that there is practically no social, economic or religious institution in China today that is not being heckled by the men and women students in government and mission schools alike. These are the ones with whom all foreigners in China will be directly dealing in the next decade; it is well to be put in touch with their seething, honest spirit of inquiry while they are still in the colleges.

A second significant article in this issue is Dr. J. J. Heeren's on "The Peace-makers." This is a brief for immediate, aggressive peace-making, on the part of all who care for China's good, between labor and capital, between race and race, between nation and nation. Today is the accepted time, is his solemn charge to our confused and even indifferent minds. The League of Nations, dispised and ridiculed, is trying to get on its feet; may our influence be constructive; If not—and perhaps the selfish motive will stir us where others fail—other men, other organizations, will be given the credit by history for making durable, international peace.

A general paper begun in this issue by Harrison K. Wright on "Religious Persecution in China: A Study of the Relations Between Church and State," may be with interest, especially in the light of the imminent establishing of a Chinese National Christian Church.

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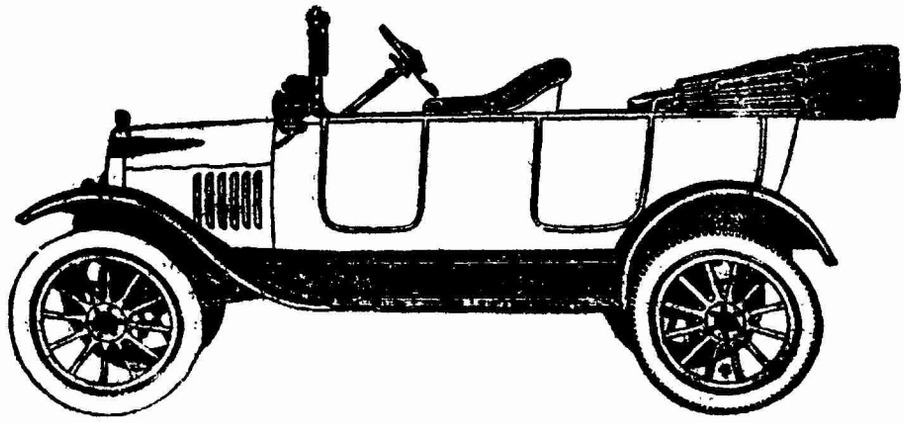

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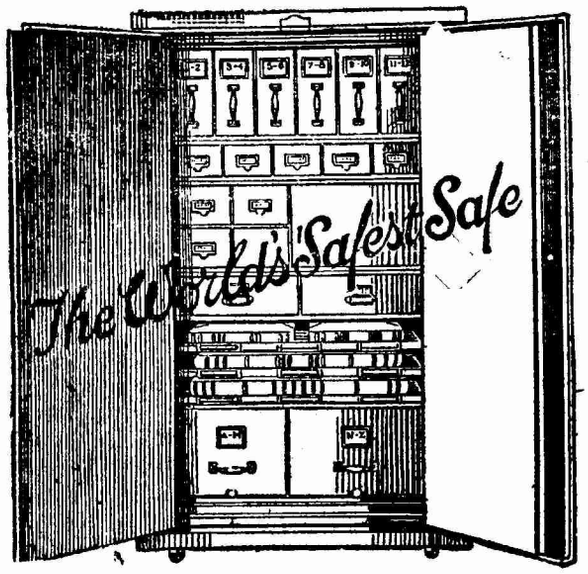

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References in this number of the Recorder to Dr. W. G. Lennox's "The Health of Missionary Families in China," recently published by the University of Denver, Department of Economics, and available in Shanghai at the offices of the Council of Health Education, suggests that this book will be of equally vital interest and help to the community man or woman who is responsible for the physical welfare of a family or group of people any where in China.

To Study Educational Work in China

Plane are being made for the coming to China of an educational commission appointed by the mission boards in North America and Great Britain. The purpose of this commission will be to consider the whole problem of Christian education in China in all grades of schools and colleges for both men and women, and the relation of Christian education to education under government and private auspices.

The commission will include Professor Ernest D. Burton, of the University of Chicago as chairman; Professor Roxby, of Liverpool, and four other persons appointed in America, together with not less than three Chinese members and three of the missionary body in China, nominated by the Joint Committee on the China Christian Educational Association and the China Continuation Committee.

The commission is expected to arrive in Shanghai in September, 1921. A meeting of the whole commission, including all the members in China, will be convened immediately after their arrival. Possibly a number of educationalists will be invited to confer with them at this time. At the close of this meeting the whole commission will study some parts of the field in order that all its members may clearly understand the principal questions to be answered and also agree upon the technique of their work. They will then divide, probably into three groups, and will travel through different parts of China.

It is proposed that local conferences will be held in eight or ten centers. A thorough study will be made of typical institutions and forms of work.

After having completed their itineraries, the commission will meet again as a whole in order to prepare their report, which is to be ready for presentation to the general missionary conference in Shanghai in April or May, 1922.

Development of Industries of the Shanghai Industrial Orphanage

The department of industries of the Shanghai Industrial Orphanage, located along the Bong Lay Road, West Gate, has already passed its tenth year. On account of its general manager, K. N. Hsiang's energetic and loyal efforts towards pushing forward the works of this special department, it has bring remarkable improvement along various lines within these few years. Many philanthropists, either local or otherwise, have patronized the articles produced by the hard-working orphans of this benevolent institution. Along with the expansion of the rattan and the leather boot stores, the latter made opened last year, four more new stores have just been recently added namely, those for the sale of tin canvisters, enamel, wooden and painted wares. The orphans of this department, aside from

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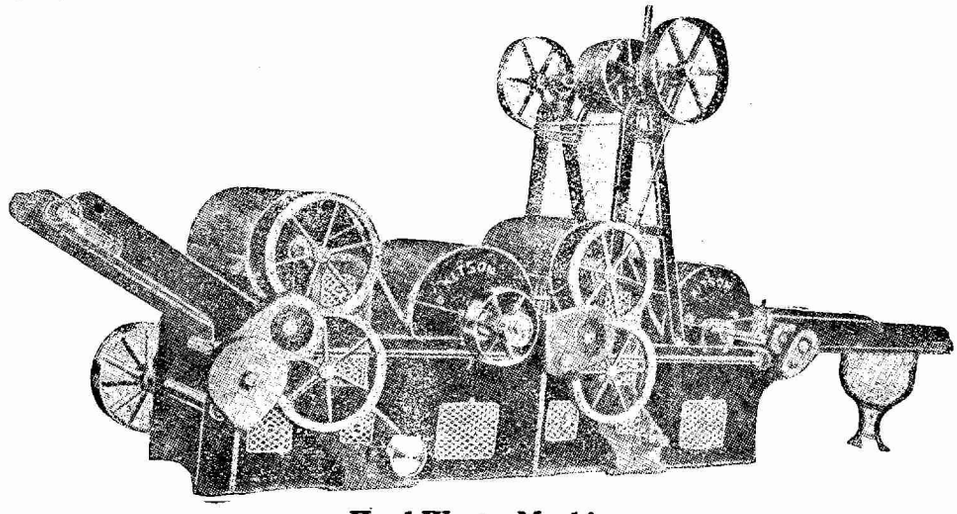

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Men and Events

"Science in Ancient China," was the subject of a lecture delivered by Dr. Herbert Chatley, before a meeting of the Royal Asiatic Society, in the hall, at 5 Museum Road, Shanghai, on Thursday, April 21.

According to information received a United States Consulate was opened at Kalgan on April 1. Samuel Sokobin, former Vice-Consul in charge at Nanking, and later in the consular service at Chuang Ping and Swatow is in charge of the Consulate at Kalgan.

Stanley G. Hornbeck, author of *Contemporary Politics in the Far East*, and other books, is visiting in Shanghai. He was the guest of honor at a dinner given by C. T. Wang on the evening of Monday, April 18. A large number of prominent Chinese were present. He is staying at the Astor House.

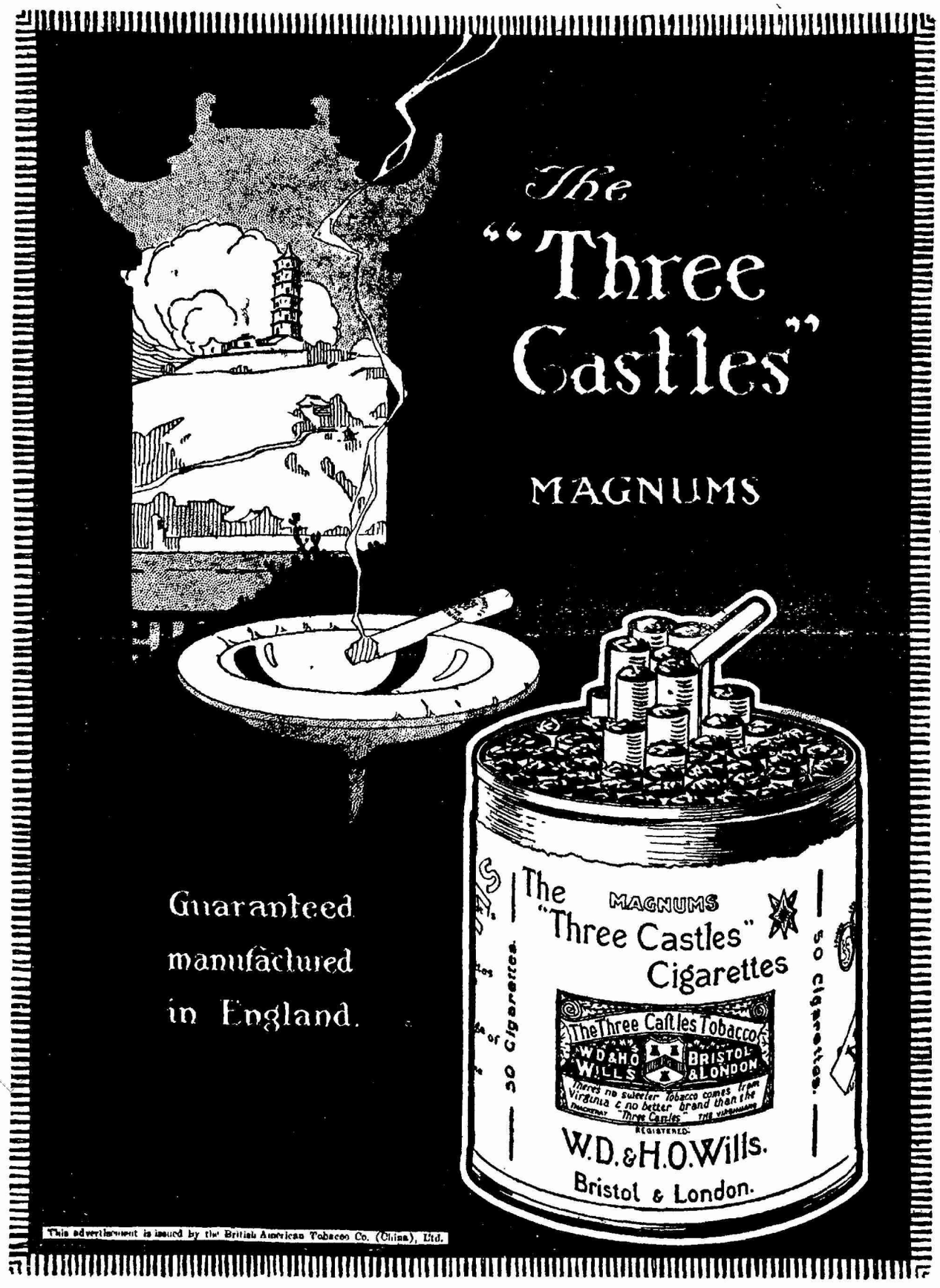
The Social Department of the American Woman's Club met last week and elected the following officers to serve for the ensuing year: Mrs. James MacDonald, re-elected chairman; Mrs. C. E. Crane, elected vice-president; Mrs. W. A. Dow, secretary; and Mrs. R. A. Parker, treasurer.

Dr. S. K. Wei, former chairman of the Mid-West section of Chinese students in America and a graduate of Illinois University, recently sailed for China from Vancouver for Canton, where he will be professor of philosophy at Canton Christian College. He is accompanied by Mrs. Wei.

The World's Chinese Students' Federation, 51 Bubbling Well Road, will be addressed Saturday evening, April 23, at 7 o'clock by Dr. Dealey of Brown University on "Social Reform." Dr. C. C. Chen to act as translator. Dr. Dealey is a specialist in social and political science and his lectures on social problems and other subjects are very well appreciated.

Dr. L. Freeman, Minister of the Community Church, Shanghai, received word on Sunday last, that his son, Mansfield Freeman, a member of the faculty of Tsing Hua College, Peking, who has been working in the famine district for the last month, was ill with typhus. Later information from him, however, states that his condition is much improved and while he has symptoms of the fever it is believed that there is some doubt as to whether it is the typhus.

The annual meeting of the International Anti-Opium Association is scheduled to be held at the Y.M.C.A. on the afternoon of Wednesday, May 4, at 4 o'clock. A meeting of the executive committee of the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association was held this week. Isaac Mason, retiring secretary, will read the year's report and officers for the year will be elected. Mr. Mason is leaving on furlough and the committee recorded a vote of thanks to Mr. Mason for his untiring effort in carrying on the campaign against the drug in China.

Dr. Sam Bell Wakefield, formerly of the United States Department of Emigration, who has been for some time past chief medical officer of the sanitation squads of the United International Famine Relief Committee, has just been appointed by the committee field director of the sanitation division. Dr. Wakefield's work will be under Dr. Charles W. Young, who was co-director with Dr. S. H. Chuan, director of the Army Medical College. Dr. Chuan's departure for Belgium has created the vacancy to which Dr. Wakefield has been appointed.

A result of a series of preliminary meetings of Shanghai physicians is the organization of a Shanghai Medical Society. This is the first attempt to organize a society of this sort and it will include in its ranks reputable doctors of all classes and nationalities. The principal object of the society will be the promotion of medical, surgical and collateral sciences in China, being done by lectures and clinics. The surgical and medical library of St. Luke's hospital has been loaned for its use. Any properly qualified medical practitioner will be eligible for membership upon application to the secretary. The officers of the society are: President, Dr. S. A. Ransom; vice-president, Dr. Howard G. Barrie; secretary and treasurer, Dr. H. Lovett Cumming; Councillors, Dr. F. M. Neild, Dr. H. Fresson, Dr. H. H. Morris, Dr. W. S. New.

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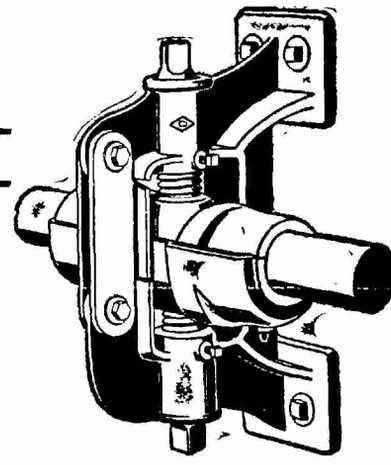

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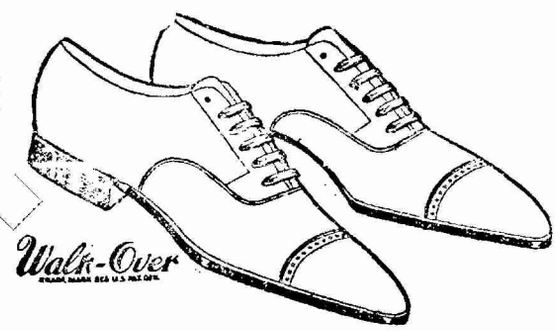

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Already 52 practitioners in Shanghai have signified their intention of joining the society.

The Union Club of Shanghai held its annual meeting on the evening of Tuesday, April 19, in the Union Club rooms, 1 Hankow Road. The election of a committee, directors, and the hearing of reports and accounts for the past year took place. Harold Dollar, president, presided over the meeting and read the presidents message. A. W. Burkhill in his address, pointed out the development in the club, the loss in the accounts due to being forced to change quarters which incurred double rent for five months while the new quarters were being prepared. The selection of a committee includes the following members of the club: American.—W. A. B. Nichols, A. R. Hager and B. C. Haile; British.—H. W. Lester, D. Galloway and M. H. Logan; Chinese.—Chu Pao-san, Fu Siao-en, and Lo Jack-sung. From these Messrs. Logan, Nichols and Chu Pao-san were selected to agree among themselves as to which of the offices they each would accept. The vacancies include the presidency and vice presidency. At the proprietory company meeting the reports and accounts were adopted; E. F. Mackay and T. G. Drakeford were elected as directors and Lowe, Bingham and Matthews were reelected as auditors.

News from North China

E. O. Wolf, who has been attached to the Peking offices of the British-American Tobacco Company for some months, has been transferred to Canton. Mr. Wolf has left for Shanghai enroute to the South.

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A Presidential Mandate issued on the evening of April 12, appointed Tuan Shu-yun to be Director General to supervise the opening of Haichow (in Chekiang, the future terminus of the Lung-Hai Railway) into a commercial port.

Mr. and Mrs. Atherton, of the American Legation at Peking, left on April 13 for Tokyo. Mr. Atherton, Second Secretary of the Legation here, has been sent to Japan on an official mission, and expects to be away from the Chinese Capital until August next.

Edward I. Ezra, the managing director of the Shanghai-Hotels, Limited, and one of Shanghai's prominent business men, arrived at Peking on April 11. He is a guest at the Grand Hotel des Wagons-Lits, which is associated with the Shanghai Hotels, Limited.

The American Minister, Dr. Charles R. Crane, and his secretary, Donald Brodie, who went to Shanghai to see Mrs. Crane off to America, have returned. They expect to return to the United States late in May or early in June, after spending a few more weeks in Peking.

The dinner given on the evening of April 8, by the Prime Minister to foreign diplomats was a most successful one. During dinner selections of old Chinese classic music were played and subsequently there were exhibitions of boxing and a grand display of fireworks.

M. E. Lane, engineering superintendent of the construction department of the China Medical Board, Mrs. Lane and their two children are leaving Peking for the United States by way of Shanghai in two weeks' time. They have been in China for nearly two years.

Yeh Kung-cho, Minister of Communications, has submitted a memorandum to the President in which he set forth in minute detail inclusion of Chinese telegraphy into the International Telegraph Union and the results of the Chinese mission attending the meeting of the Union.

The erection of a bronze statue to the late Jiem Tien-yu at Pataling on the Peking-Suiyuan Railway has been proposed by Chinese railway officials as a tribute to his memorable services as engineer-in-chief of the Peking-Kalgan Railway, the only railway under complete Chinese control.

The Ministry of Communications has appointed J. E. Foley, C. M. Chen, J. Lockhardt and M. Y. Huang to attend the China-Japan Railway Through Traffic Conference to be held this year at Dairen as representatives of the Chinese railways. The conference will begin on May 16.

The Masonic Research Bureau met in the Masonic Temple in Peking on April 13. Bro. W. B. Prentice presented the subject matter of the second bulletin of the United Masonic Service Association. The general topic for discussion was "A Belief in God Essential for Good Citizenship."

The appointment of a commissioner of foreign affairs for Amoy has been recommended to the President by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The Ministry pointed out the necessity of having such an official to look after foreign interests in view of the importance of relations between China and Japan.

The funeral service over the late W. W. Lamsdale who died of small-pox at the French Hos-

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16-447

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FOREIGN EXCHANGE DEPARTMENT
Correspondent in China—The Chinese-American Bank of Commerce

16-448

pital on April 12 and who came to Peking a year ago as master mechanic in charge of the care of the Handley-Page machines, was held on the afternoon of April 13 at the British Cemetery in the midst of a terrible dust storm.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Spurgeon Medhurst have left Peking for Sydney, N. S. W. Mr. Medhurst has been connected with the Law Codification Commission and the Supreme Court in Peking for nearly three years. He is about to be ordained by the Rt. Rev. Chas W. Leadbeater, Regionary Bishop of the Liberal Catholic Church for Australasia.

The International Peace Society Peking, in a circular letter addressed to the President of the Chinese Republic, various provincial assemblies, cabinet ministers and the public bodies, according to the *North China Star*, urges the immediate reunion of the Canton and Peking government as this is necessary to secure a sound civil government in this country.

A variety concert was given at the Y. M. C. A. Auditorium by educational institutes on April 9, under the auspices of the Chinese Women's Red Cross Society for the benefit on poor children. The concert was well attended, and various dances, vocal and instrumental numbers met with much applause. The proceeds of the entertainment went towards the relief of the poor.

The government here has received a telegram from Dr. Hawkling Yen, Chinese Secretary to the League of Nations, in which Dr. Yen urges that passports be issued by both the Chinese and German governments so as to re-establish communications between the two countries since the negotiations for the conclusion of a Chinese-German commercial treaty have resumed.

A standard system of railway accounting has been adopted by the Ministry of Communications and put into practice in all the government railways simce the beginning of this year. This is one result of activities on the part of the Standing Committee on the Unification of Railway Statistics and Accounts. The new system is set forth in 152 items of railway station account rules with over 100 forms, and thirty-eight items of stock purchasing account rules with twenty-nine forms.

Colonel Lincoln Carmany, U. S. Marine Corps, has been ordered by the War Department in Washington to come to China to relieve Colonel L. M. Gulick, the present Commandant of the American Legation Guard, who expects to leave Peking for the United States early in June. Colonel Carmany, who is already on his way to Manila, is the senior colonel in the United States Marine Corps, and the stepfather of Mrs. Hoyt, whose husband was, until recently, medical officer at the American Legation Guard.

Final demands of the striking teachers of Peking are: (1) The government shall make a formal public announcement that a certain amount of the receipts of the Ministry of Communications will be set aside to meet educational expenses; and (2) the arrears in salaries due the teachers shall be paid in three monthly instalments. The Bank of China has promised to loan $300,000 with which to meet the first payment on the arrears in salaries and the Salt Administration has also promised to advance a certain amount.

Don Luis Pastor, Spanish Minister and Doyen of the Diplomatic Corps in Peking, died at 7 o'lock

on the evening of April 11 at the French Hospital, where he had been ill for a fortnight. He never fully recovered from a severe attack of cholera last year. The funeral services took place at the French Cathedral on the morning of April 14. All the foreign Ministers with the exception of Sir Beilby Alston, who is still prevented by illness from appearing in public, numerous other representatives of the legations, and representatives of the Chinese government and the Chinese Minister of Foreign Affairs were present. The remains of the late Spanish Minister were buried at the French Cemetery.

Peking, April 17, 1921.

News from Central China

R. V. Sweeny, chief accountant of the Standard Oil Company of New York in Hankow; has left the port for Shanghai enroute to the States. During his absence D. L. Smith is in charge of the accounting department.

Neil Hill Crawford, manager of the American-Asiatic Underwriters in Hankow, was married to Lillian Gladys Lee, daughter of Mrs. J. M. Lee, in the presence of J. C. Huston, American Consul in charge at 97 Rue d'Alsace Lorraine on April 9.

The proposal for building more ships for the Upper Yantze valley made by Japanese merchants in Szechuen to their government is in a fair way of being approved by authorities in Tokyo, according to information received by Japanese merchants in Hankow.

After twenty-five days service in the post of civil governor of Hupeh, Liu Tsen-en, because of friction with the tuchun and other officials in Wuchang, has telegraphed Peking requesting to be relieved of the post of civil chief. It is expected that the next successor will be no other but the Tuchun himself.

General Chang Tso-ling of Fengtien recently telegraphed General Wang of Wuchang demanding that ex-General Wu Kwang-hsin of the Anfu Club, who was made prisoner in Wuchang after his defeat last summer, be sent to Peking for treatment before releasing him. The demand has been refused by General Wang.

Dr. F. L. Hawks Pott, president of St. John's University and C. F. Remer, professor of economics of the same University, are visiting Wuchang to meet a joint committee of Boone University of Wuchang. St. John's and Boone Universities are sister institutions in East and Central China, both of the American Church Mission.

The Hanyang Government Arsenal has not received funds for its operations for the last seventeen months. Although repeated appeals have been made to the Ministry of War at Peking, no money has been forthcoming, and in consequence of this shortage of funds the Director-General has closed the Arsenal Engineering School.

Repeated appeals for relief of famine having come in from northwestern Hupeh, the Hankow International Famine Relief Committee has included the six seriously affected counties of Hupeh within the area of its operations. Reports of famine in that section of the province were first received by missionaries in Hankow.

A motor truck transportation company is being organized by a prominent merchant in Hupeh to join

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the districts of Hsiang-yang, Fancheng and Laohokow in Hupeh to Nanyang, Fangcheng and Chumatien in Honan. The company will take advantage of an old highway which a little repairs and improvement will make navigable by motor trucks and cars.

Representatives of the commanders-in-chief of Hunan, Szechuen and Yunnan are at present visiting Hankow in order to confer with the tuchun of Hupeh, General Wang, upon the formation of federal government independent of the north and the south. General Wang, however, is said to have rejected their proposal, and is advising them to subordinate themselves to the Peking government.

Chen Kai, Commissioner of Foreign Affairs of Hankow, has left for Peking where he has been called to consult with the government upon important affairs. The local Chinese press report that Mr. Chen's visit to Peking is in connection with the negotiations for a foreign loan now being discussed by the Peking government, whereby the ex-German Concession of Hankow, now under Chinese control, will be used as security.

A part of the surplus salt revenue from Hupeh province has recently been detained for provincial uses, and in consequence of this action of General Wang Chuan-yuan, the Diplomatic Body at Peking, according to Chinese newspapers, has lodged a protest with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs against the detention of salt revenue. The document states that such action is in contravention of the terms of the loan of the second year of the Republic.

Demand for China produce of export from abroad continues dull, and aside from a little demand for liquid yolk practically no business has been done. Sesamum seed and wood oil remain firmly held at prices above the parity of values in British home markets. There has been no improvement whatever in the market of imported piece goods in business or prices, and the market is as lifeless as ever. Local prices of cotton yarn have advanced with an upward tendency. There is a brisk demand for stocks, and clearances continue good.

A National Disarmament Society is being organized by General Wang Chuan-yuan with the view of healing the existing breach between North and South, and of warding off troubles attendant on such pending questions as the coming election, fighting in Szechuen and Shensi and recent activities in Canton. General Wang has already received telegrams from ex-President Li Yuan-hung at Tientsin, who expressed his willingness to help. General Wang has sent his secretary to visit Mr. Li at Tientsin to pursuade him to take the chairmanship of the society.

A second meeting was held in the Hankow Y. M. C. A. to discuss plans for delegating athletes to the Far Eastern Champion-ship games to held in Shanghai. A trial meet will be held on May 14, to select delegates. The following were present at the meeting: Lou Chih-tsze, Provincial Commissioner of Education, Dr. Z. T. K. Woo of the Hanyang Iron and Steel Works Tseng Wu-cho of the Bank of Communications, Dr. S. T. Kong of the Y. M. C. A., W. E. Frantz, physical director of the Y. M. C. A., Thomas Hu and Francis Wei of Boone University, and Liu Tseching, owner of several egg factories in Hankow and Honan.

About sixteen members of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce of Changsha, Hunan, will shortly visit the various leading industrial and commercial cities in Japan in an inspection party formed under the auspices of the chamber. The object of the party is to study the progress made by the Japanese along industrial and commercial lines in the last decade. After many years of turmoils the province of Hunan needs reconstruction more urgently than any other provinces, said some of its members. They also urged that at the present period of reconstruction in China, no time should be lost in learning what others have at last obtained through hard failures, and that the least conceitedness and self-content on the part of Chinese business men would entail in putting China hopelessly behind the world's march of progress. The Changsha chamber has notified the Peking authorities and the Japanese

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16-452

Legation so that they may have the hospitality and guidance of the Japanese during their stay in Japan.

The fourth general synod of the Anglican Church in China, or the Chung Hua Sheng Kung Hui as it is known in Chinese, opens on Sunday, April 17, in Boone University, Wuchang where members of the Synod from many parts of China will meet to discuss Church affairs in China. The list of delegates expected to attend the Synod are: The House of Bishops; F. R. Graves of Shanghai, W. Cassel of Szechuen, West China, L. H. Roots of Hankow, H. J. Molony of Chekiang, W. Banister of Kwangsi and Hunan, W. C. C. White of Honan, D. T. Huntington of Anking, F. L. Norris of North China, S. T. Sing of Chekiang, John Hind in Fukien, C. R. Duppuy of Victoria, T. A. Scott of Shantung. Among the members of The House of Delegates are F. L. Hawks Pott, president of St. John's University, Dr. C. T. Wang, Chinese peace delegate at Versailles, David Z. T. Yui, general secretary of the National Committee of the Chinese Y. M. C. A., Dr. E. S. Tyau, B. L. Ancell, from Shanghai.

Hankow, April 15, 1921.

News from South China

Governor Reginald Edward Stubbs of Hongkong is at present away from the colony on a trip in North China.

The Canton Boy Scouts held a rally April 9, when they demonstrated scoutcrafts in the afternoon and gave a stag performance in the evening. Many leading citizens attended both entertainments.

By resolution of the Legislative Council of Hongkong the percentages on the valuation of tenements payable as rates has been increased from 13 to 20 percent. Liquor and other duties have also been increased.

The prospect for the coming silk season in Canton is exceptionally bright, according to reports from the producing districts. Most of the buyers are Americans, and some $24,000,000 worth of orders have been booked up to the present.

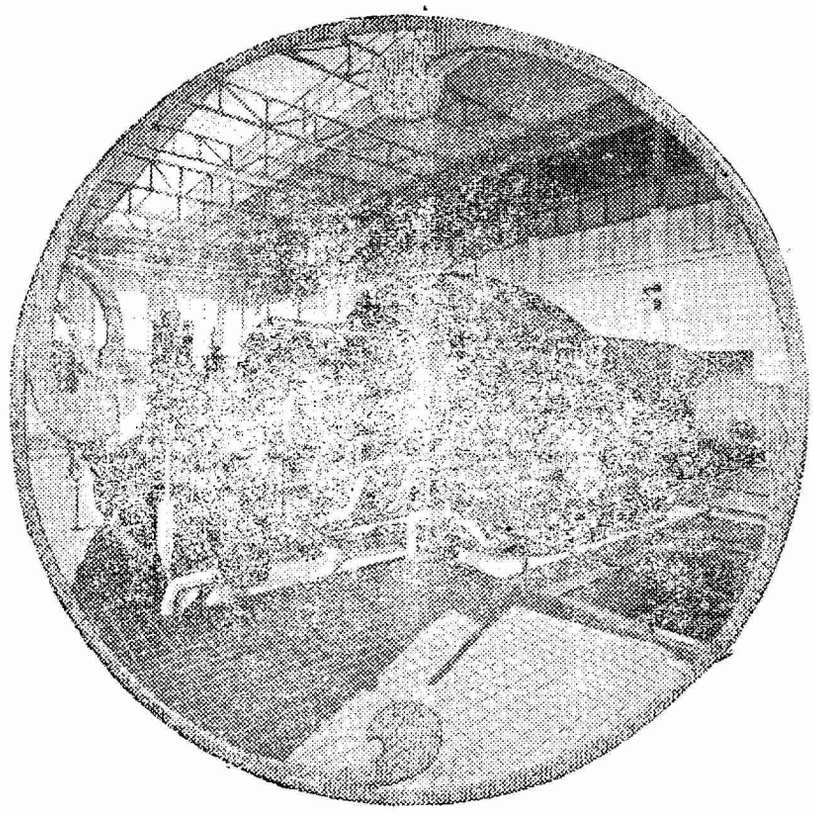
The officials of the railroads in Canton are trying hard to find a satisfactory settlement with the laborers who are demanding for better living conditions and shorter hours. If a settlement is reached soon, the expected strike may be averted.

Sir William Brunyate, K. C. M. G., was on April 7 inaugurated Vice-Chancellor of Hongkong University. Dr. G. P. Jordan, the acting Vice-Chancellor until the inauguration of Sir William, was given the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws.

Many unemployed overseas Chinese laborers are now returning to Kwangtung from the Straits Settlement. The Overseas Chinese Clubs in Canton are doing everything possible to facilitate their returning to their native districts in case help is required.

To repudiate the public charge that the 20-cent subsidiary coins of the Canton government does not contain more than 50 percent silver, the Civil Governor has just issued a statement, based on an expert report of the department of chemistry of the Higher Normal School, that each contains more than 70 percent silver as provided by law.

The General Chamber of Commerce of Canton will soon publish a trade journal, establish a trade



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11-52

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One of the most impressive sights in China, the Western Tombs may be reached by a branch line which was built exclusively for the use of the former Imperial Sovereigns to visit the tombs of their ancestors. The site of the beautifully adorned Imperial Tombs, which include the mausoleums of four Manchu Emperors, three Empresses and a number of Princesses, is close to the Liang Ko Chwang Station, 79 miles from Peking. The region is justly appreciated for its charming, Oriental scenery and atmosphere.

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1 Direct W.L.B. 1.2.3.cl.	3 Sem-dir W.L.B. 1.2.3.cl.		STATIONS.	2 Direct W.L.B. 1.2.3.cl.	4 Sem-dir W.L.B. 1.2.3.cl.
8.00	21.00	dep.	Peking Chienmen.....arr.	21.35	7.55
8.18	21.18	,,	Paomachang .....dep.	21.19	7.39
8.58	21.50	,,	Changsintitn ..... ,,	20.52	7.14
9.47		,,	Liuliho..... ,,	19.58	
10.40		,,	Kaopeotien ..... ,,	19.04	
12.34	0.43	,,	Paotingfu ..... ,,	17.23	4.24
16.30	3.57	,,	Chenglingfu ..... ,,	13.22	1.08
17.36	5.03	,,	Shihkiachwang ..... ,,	12.11	0.02
21.27	8.07	,,	Shuntehfu ..... ,,	8.33	21.15
0.11	11.41	,,	Changteh Ho..... ,,	5.29	17.30
2.48	15.04	,,	Sinsiang..... ,,	2.52	14.13
6.13	17.58	,,	Chengchow..... ,,	0.26	11.24
7.24	20.48	,,	Hsuchow ..... ,,	22.15	3.33
9.14	23.04	,,	Yencheng ..... ,,	20.35	6.43
11.11	0.44	,,	Chumatien ..... ,,	18.16	4.45
14.09	3.12	,,	Sinyangchow..... ,,	15.09	2.13
15.26	4.19	,,	S'tien(Chikungshan) ,,	13.46	1.03
18.56		,,	Siaokan ..... ,,	9.55	21.50
20.50	9.15	arr.	Hankow Tachimen... ,,	8.00	20.00

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museum, and agitate for a bank which will work closely with the present large number of native banks. The new president of the chamber is Chan Lim Pak, a wealthy silk merchant and compradore of the Canton branch of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank.

The old district and town assemblies in Kwangtung are asking the Civil Governor to call them into sessions again, but they have been told that, since there will be another new election next June or July, it would be unwise to call them into sessions again. These assemblies were elected on the first year of the Republic but later disbanded by order of Yung Shih-kai, then President and aspirant to the Chinese throne.

The special station of General Chen Pin-chun and his Kwangsi troops at Wuchow is still receiving the attention of the Kwangtung military authorities, and preparations for war, while informally going on, are evident everywhere in Canton. According to a reliable authority, the Kwangsi Army will not make any great move unless the Kwangtung forces first take action. Financial embaraassment on both sides is the leading cause why no definite campaign is proceeding.

The eighth Canton Athletic Meet will take place in the North Parade Ground, Canton, April 14, 15, and 16. More than a thousand entries have been received so far, and it is expected that more than two hundred athletes will compete. The school boys and girls will give demonstrations of their games and physical trainings during the meet as side-entertainments. The contingent to the Ear Eastern Olympia at Shanghai will be selected from the best athletes shown here during the meet.

The National Assembly in Canton, popularly known as the old Parliament, declaring that the present Peking government is illegal and unconstitutional, has on April 7, elected by a vote of 218 to 4, Dr. Sun Yat-sen, Chairman of the Administrative Council of the Military government, as the President of the Republic of China, aiming to replace the Military government and the Peking government. Dr. Wu Ting-fang, General Tang Chi-yao, Tang Shao-yi, other Administrative Directors have sent their congratulations to the President-elect, who is expected to be inaugurated within the next two weeks.

The first election in Canton for members of the Advisory Council to the Canton Municipality will take place June 1, when women may also vote. The registration of voters is now open, closing April 20. So far less than 20,000 voters have been registered, and there is little enthusiasm shown in the coming election. The Kuomintang is the only political party on the field to capture the election. The party, however, will put up only five candidates for the ten seats alloted to the general citizens. There will be thirty members of the council, ten official, ten selected by special interests, and ten elected by the citizens.

H. W.

Canton, April 9, 1921.

Week's News Summary

CHINA

April 15. Chinese government announces its readiness to make terms with Living Buddha for peace in Mongolia.——Gobi Desert dust storms sweeps China coast to Shanghai and extends as far as Tokio.

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Allen G. Loehr.
Far Eastern Representative.

April 16. Southern government announces new Ministry headed by Wu Ting-fang as Minister of Foreign Affairs.

April 17. Mongolians explain that they did not revolt against Peking but against influence of Little Hsu.

April 18. Southern government recinds anti-gambling regulations in order to provide funds for military operations.

April 19. Conference of General Chang Tsao-lun and Tsao Kun and Premier Chun Yun-peng held in Tientsin.

April 20. Troops of Wu Pei-fu go into action when Northern Honan soldiers mutiny, looting Chang Pei-fu and cutting off Peking-Hankow railroad.

SIBERIA

April 14. Ungern forces charged with brutal murder of Urga Jews by Swiss traveler.

April 18. Chita government asks Cossak troops to join it.——Red riots said to be in progress in various parts of Siberia.

JAPAN

April 16. Three thousand buildings destroyed in fire at Hakotade.

April 20. Sharp division of opinion said to exist in Japan regarding the Yap Island controversy, the majority being for a firm refusal of American demands.

GENERAL

April 14. Strike of British Triple Labor Alliance called for April 15.——President Harding stands firm for an association of nations.——Sinn Feiners fight British troops in streets of Cork.

April 15. London dispatch says general strike in British Isles seems a settled issue.——France prepares to develop colonial possessions.——President Harding declares against world government by super powers in a league of nations.

April 16. British are maintaining 68,000 troops in Ireland.——Great Britian consults Allies regarding American-Yap Note.——British strike averted by conferences with government.

April 17. British rail and transport workers refuse to assist striking miners.——Reparations Bill passes French chamber.

April 18. French plan for military action against Germany on May 1, if she does not live up to her treaty obligations.

April 18. London Labor organ admits party has been defeated.

April 19. Coal consumption in Britain restricted as miner's strike continues.——Secretary of Commerce Hoover asks for new power in order to extend American foreign trade.——Great slump in world's shipbuilding shown by Lloyd's register.

April 20. French Cabinet demands immditae action on reparations.——British mine owners considering demands of strikers.——War in Central America between Guatemela, Honduras, Salvador, Costa Rico and Panama said to be imminent.

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Articles have been contributed recently on the Far East by:—Professor E. H. Parker, Dr. Inazo Nitobe, Mr. Michizo Masuda, etc., etc.

Every phase of Asiatic life is discussed in the Asiatic Review.

Proceedings of the East India Association.

Special reports of meetings of Societies interested in Asia.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SECTION—LITERARY SUPPLEMENT—NEW COMMERCIAL SECTION

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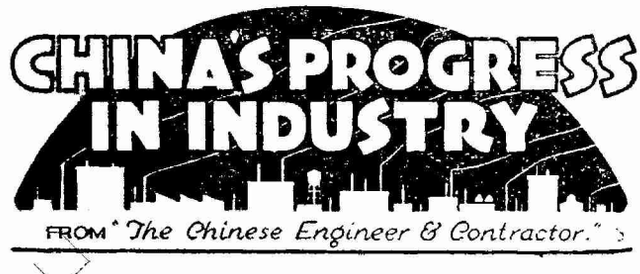

Chinese Straw Hats—The straw hat industry of China is becoming large in its proportions. Four million, three hundred thousand hats are exported annually from the Ningpo and Wenchow districts to other sections of China and abroad—the majority going to foreign countries. A second grade of cheap hats is made from wood shavings and the average sale of this product to foreign firms in Shanghai totals 1,200,000 hats. Owing to increased costs of production abroad, larger quantities of hats are being ordered by foreign firms in China for the American and European markets. As the foreign demand is increasing and the conditions are becoming more exacting, it is expected that the material used and the workmanship in the China product will be greatly improved.

Sugar Beet Cultivation—M. Y. San, who plans to erect soon a million dollar sugar refinery, is starting a movement for the cultivation of sugar beets in North China. Recent investigations have proven that the crop offers large possibilities and Mr. San has employed two Chinese experts to write literature dealing with the raising of the product. Selected beet seeds are being distributed from the M. Y. San store on Nanking Road, Shanghai.

New Machine Works Starting—A number of machine shops are being started in Shanghai with Chinese capital and under Chinese management. Recently several workmen from the Nicholas Hsu plant in Nantao have opened a shop for the manufacturing of mechanical products and for castings. Nantao also has a small shipyard and an iron foundry conducted by Chinese. At Chapei, two iron works under the names of Day Yao and Chen Hsin are operating successfully. Three or four new iron works have been opened also on the opposite bank of the Whangpoo.

Da Chun Wah Cotton Mill.—The new plant of the Da Chun Wah Cotton Mill, Shanghai, is progressing rapidly. During the coming five months, 12,000 spindles for coarse skeins and 22,000 spindles for fine skein will be installed. The electric generators are on the way from England. The boilers and motors are ready for installation. The mill plant is of reinforced concrete construction, two stories, fireproof, 700 feet long and 120 feet wide. It is expected that 12,000 spindles will be in operation in August.

Current Market Reports

Weekly and Monthly Conditions and Quotations of China's Principal Markets

Weekly Cotton Market Report

By A. B. Rosenfeld & Son

China Cotton.—During the past week the market has had a slightly better appearance and an upward reaction of about two mace has taken place. The only cause of the advance, however, has been a decrease of pressure from up-country sources, bringing about covering on the part of those who sold too enthusiastically last week. There has been some scattered buying for a turn, but with little enthusiasm, and on the whole, while local sentiment is rather bearish, or rather less bullish than recently, it is feared that any advance of consequence would meet with renewed liquidation and hedge selling. At the new low level established last week, it may be that bearish features have been discounted for the time being and the result may be a scalping market for a while, but we still think the chances favor a lower level of values in due course, unless the outlook for cotton improves or we have a spell of unfavorable weather for the next crop.

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Kaifengfu-Honanfu (Peinlo) Line

Chinese Government Railways

THE connecting link of the main Shanghai-Tientsin line with the Peking-Hankow line is the Kaifenfu-Honanfu (Pienlo) Railway—often called the Lunghai and Pienlo line-which is 115 miles in length. It was financed principally by Franco-Belgian capital.

This line line joins the Peking-Hankow Railway at Chenchow and an extension at Hsuchowfu connects it with the Shanghai-Nanking-Tientsin line. The line is franchised and has a capital of Mex. $17,270,595 of which Mex. $17,182,006 is paid up. The franchise for its construction was granted to the Compagnie Generale des Chemins de Fer et Tramways de Chine. Two hundred and sixty miles of extension to Sianfu was originally granted to two Chinese provincial companies. The first section of 115 miles was redeemed by the Chinese Central Government in 1914.

Further information regarding the line may be obtained by addressing the

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The Fu Chung Corporation has depots established at Shanghai, Hankow, Nanking, Pukow, Tientsin, Pao Ting Fu, Taokow and Lintsingchow, also interior agencies along the Tao-Ching, Kin-Han, Pienlo and Lunghai Railways, and along the main interior waterways from Honan Province. The present market is upwards of 1,200,000 tons per annum.

The Fu Chung Corporation is also prepared to act as Interior Agents in Honan Province for Manufacturers and Importers desiring to introduce their goods into the Interior.

All communications addressed to the General Managers, Chiaotso, Honan, will receive prompt attention.

FU CHUNG CORPORATION

Telegraphic Address: "Fuchung" Chiaotso.
Codes used: A. B. C. 5th Edition: and Bentleys.

From a legitimate standpoint, there has been no change in the situation, and if anything, the outlook for actual cotton is becoming less encouraging.

Yarn.—The general tendency continues to be toward higher prices, with quite a spurt yesterday on further purchases from the mills. Some 4,500 bales were sold by Spinners and 3,500 bales second hand, the later sales have been exported during the past week to interior points. We still advocate the policy of investment buying and patiently await developments.

Liverpool, April 8, 1921.

Liverpool Market :—

Good Middling American, Spot..... 7.28 Pence
" " " May ..... 7.72 "
" " " July ..... 7.90 "
Market :—*Steady.*

New York, April 14, 1921.

New York Market :—

May .....11.76 Cents
July.....12.32 "
October .....12.77 "
Spot.....12.00 "
Market :—*Steady.*

Bombay, April 14, 1921.

Bombay Market :—

Broach, F. G. April/May...Rps. 251 per Khandy
Fully Good Bengal, May ... " 200 " "
Fine Oomra, May..... " 227 " "
Market :—*Firm.*

Shanghai Market :—

Tungchow Spot ex. Wharf.....Tls. 22.50
Shanghai ..... " 21.75
" M-ginned, ... " 21.75
Taichong ..... " 22.00
Tone of the Market :—*Steady.*

Weekly Silk Market Report

By Villa Brothers

Yokohama : During the week under review the demand for Japan raw silk has considerably fallen off, which is of course very disappointing to those who have faith in the ability of the Imperial Silk Company to maintain prices. The enormous decrease in exports of raw silk from Japan is shown by the following figures.

Season 1920-1921 (July 1st—April 9th) 119,300 B/s
1919-1920 (") 203,300 "
1918-1919 (") 176,200 "

Shanghai : Business in China Steam Filatures, during the week under review has been rather quiet. The pretensions of holders seems to have effectively checked the little business that could have been done. As a result the New York buyers placed their orders in Japan for spot deliveries, finding it unprofitable to divert any of their orders to China.

Tsatlees : Quotations in New Season Tsatlees are slightly higher than last prices paid for old crop.

Tussah : Business very limited on account of high prices and lack by near deliveries.

China Steam Filatures, Grand Extra Chops...Tls. 1280
" " " Extra Chops..... " 1150
" " " Medium Chops ..... " 1100
Tsatlee Improved Reel Best Chops .....Tls. 870
" " " Market Chops... " 825
Tussah Best Chops.....Tls. 530
" Market Chops..... " 510

Shanghai Exchange for week ending Wednesday, April 20th, 1921

By Maitland, Fearon and Brand

Exchange:—The London price of silver has ruled unsteady during the week, the last quotation received 34 7/8d. is 1 1/8d. lower than last week. The rate for forward delivery is 1/4d. lower than "ready". Our rate for T/T on London, supported by speculative sales of T/T on London and America by native Gold dealers for forward delivery, moved up 1/8d. to 3/3d. There does not appear to be any commercial basis to the strength in our exchange, as exports remain dull, and a fair demand for Gold remittances at the premium offered over official quotetions continues. To-day we close with an easy tendency although 3/4 1/2d. for T/T on London and 66 1/2d. for T/T on America was still available in the open market.

Our stocks of Silver are reported as follows :—

Sycee and Bar Silver.....Tls. 41,480,000 an increase of Tls 50,000
Chinese and Mexican Dollars... $ 36,240,000 a decrease of $ 500,000
Estimated value in Taels Tls. 67,572,000, as against Tls. 58,641,000 held at this time last year.

†	Average rates for Mar.	Thurs. April. 14	Friday April 15	Sat. April 16	Mon. April 18	Tuesday April 19	Wed. April 20
Bk's selling rates		*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*
T/T London	3/0.042	3/2 1/8	3/2 1/2	3/2 1/2	3/2 1/2	3/3	3/3
D/Dfts. "	—	3/2 3/4	3/2 3/4	3/2 3/4	3/2 3/4	3/3 1/4	3/3 1/4
4m/s "	—	3/3	3/3	3/3	3/3	3/3 1/2	3/3 1/2
T/T India	233.094	244 1/2	244 1/2	244 1/2	244 1/2	247 1/2	247 1/2
T/T France	832.292	885	885	885	885	885	885
T/T N. Y.	58.740	62 3/4	62 3/4	62 3/4	63	64	64
T/T H'kong	75.365	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/4
T/T Japan	81.948	76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2
T/T Batavia	175.021	189 1/2	189 1/2	189 1/2	187 1/2	190	190
T/T Straits	77.000	72 3/4	72 3/4	72 3/4	72 3/4	71 3/4	71 1/4
Bk's buying rates							
4m/s B/L. Cred, D/A	3/3.042	3/5 1/2	3/5 1/2	3/5 1/2	3/5 1/2	3/6	3/6
6m/s " "	—	3/6	3/6	3/6	3/6	3/6 1/2	3/6 1/2
4m/s " D/P	3/4.292	3/6 3/4	3/6 3/4	3/6 3/4	3/6 3/4	3/7 1/4	3/7 1/4
4m/s " "							
4m/s B/F. C., D/A, D/P	932.292	985	985	985	985	985	985
4m/s N.Y. Lc.	65.740	69 3/4	69 3/4	69 3/4	70	71	71
4m/s " Docs	—	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 3/4	71 3/4	71 1/4

†Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling.	April. 14	April 15	April 16	April 18	April 19	April 20
Bullion.						
***London** Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch) Pence.	34 7/8	34 1/8	33 3/4	34 1/2	35 3/8	34 1/8
Shanghai Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls. 10 (Chauping) 978 touch	G. $ 59 7/8	G. $ 58 3/4	G. $ 58 1/2	G. $ 59 1/8	G. $ 61 1/4	G. $ 60 1/8
	April	April	April	May	May	May
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100 (C.) 999 touch)	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
	357 60	354 70	356 00	348 50	351 50	351 50
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per $100	111 00	111 00	111 00	111 00	111 00	111 00
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Callmoney)	72.3375	72.325	72.325	72.3625	72.375	72.4
	1%	1 1/2 %	1%	1 1/2 %	1 1/2 %	1 1/2 %

*Closing Price in London for Previous day.

Bank of England rate of discount	7 %	London on Paris	T/T 54.80
Bank of France rate of discount	7 %	London on Germany	T/T —
London open Market rate of Discount	3 m/s. 6 1/8 %	New York on London	T/T 3 9/32
" "	4 m/s. 6 1/8 %	Bombay on London	T/T 1/3 1/32
" "	6 m/s. 5 7/8 %	Hongkong on "	T/T 2/6 1/4
		Yokohama " "	T/T 2/5 3/8

What the Ships Carry Between America and China

(Taken from the Daily Returns of the Shanghai Customs from Wednesday, March 30, to April 5, 1921)

(*Key: Pls.—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; Bls.—Bales; Pcs.—Pieces; Mille—thousands; Hk. Tls.—Haikwan Taels, Customs Rate Mar. Tael 1.46 equal $1. Gold.*)

S. S. Kandahar, from U. S. A., March 9.

Wool and Cotton Serges	Yds.	1,174
Iron Bars	Pls.	918
,, Hoops	,,	643
,, Nails, Wire	,,	105
,, Plates	,,	13
,, Pipes and Fittings	,,	774
,, Galvanized: Wire	,,	282
Tinned Plates, Plain	,,	675
Cement	,,	180
Glucose	,,	50
Glycerine	,,	4
Leadfoil and Tinfoil, Mixture	,,	1,349
Leather, Kid	,,	1
Paint, White Enamel	,,	22
Paints, Unclassed	,,	35
Paper, Strawboard	,,	3,872
,, Unclassed	,,	648
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	3,545
,, Prepared	,,	9
Canned Fruits	Doz.	150
,, Meats	,,	124
,, Vegetables	,,	124
Collars	,,	234
Files	,,	444
Hosiery	,,	100
Cameras	Pcs.	144
Clocks	,,	670
Machines, Sewing	,,	250
,, Knitting	,,	30
Motor-cars	,,	17
Pianos	,,	4
Safes	,,	8
Trunks	,,	21
Typewriters	,,	141
Cigars	Mille	40
Cigarettes	,,	140,270
Dyes, Aniline ...Pkgs. 140..	Hk.Tls.	20,551
Machinery	,,	177,633

S. S. Bessie Dollar, March 19.

To Baltimore.

Chinaware, Coarse	Pls.	18
,, Fine	,,	30

To Chicago.

Tea, Black, Hankow	,,	150

Tea Green:

Gunpowder, Ningpo	,,	837

To New York.

Tea, Green:

Gunpowder, Ningpo	Pls.	1,353
,, other Ports	,,	44
Young Hyson, other Ports	,,	49
Antimony Regulus	,,	840
Arsenic Ore	,,	526
Egg Yolk, Dried	,,	168
Feathers, Duck	,,	229
Groundnuts, Kernels	,,	795
Intestines, Pig	,,	38
Skins, Goat, Untanned	Pcs.	95,400

Foreign Goods.

Champagne	Doz.	1,655

To Milwaukee.

Skins, Goat, Untanned	Pcs.	19,000

To Philadelphia.

Skins, Goat, Untanned	,,	30,000

To St. Louis.

Tea, Green:

Gunpowder, Ningpo	Pls.	122
,, other Ports	,,	45

To Wilmington.

Skins, Goat, Untanned	Pcs.	42,000

S. S. Monteagle, from U. S. A., March 10.

Fish, Salt	Pls.	3,306
Motor-cars	Pcs.	1

S. S. Siberia Maru, March 23.

To San Francisco.

Tea, Black, Hankow	Pls.	253
,, ,, Kiukiang	,,	51

Tea, Green:

Gunpowder, Ningpo	,,	32
Egg Whole, Dried	,,	21
Groundnuts, in Shell	,,	17
,, Kernels	,,	17

To Chicago.

Feather, Goose	,,	310

To New York.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:

White, Shanghai Bls. 20	,,	19.79
Silk Pongees, Honan	,,	11.05
,, ,, Shantung	,,	9.01
Wool, Sheep's	,,	492

S. S. West Jena, from U.S.A., March 12.

Iron Bars	Pls.	132
Steel, Bamboo	,,	235
Cheese	,,	42
Fibre	,,	99
Lime, Chloride of	,,	192
Milk, Sterilised	,,	206
Paper, Wrapping	,,	32
Sugar, Cube	,,	53
,, Powdered	,,	17
Chocolate	Lb.	2,000
Oil, Engine	Galls.	9,488
Machinery	Hk. Tls.	6,630

S. S. Egermont Castle, from U. S. A., March 12.

Bells	Pcs.	435
Clocks	,,	246
Lanterns	,,	1,068
Leather, Imitation	,,	7
Motor-cars	,,	8
Pianos	,,	1
Cotton Blankets	Pls.	2
Brass Sheets	,,	15

Iron and Steel:

Angles	,,	1,704
Bars	,,	3,000
Nails	,,	750
Pipe Fittings	,,	54
Plates	,,	3,843
Rivets	,,	653

Iron and Steel, Galvanized:

Pipe Fittings	,,	36
Sheets, Plain	,,	1,277
Wire	,,	76
,, Rope	,,	8
Tinned Plates, Plain	,,	1,854
Bronze Powder	,,	15
Calcium, Carbide of	,,	165
Colour, Unclassed	,,	267
Glue	,,	18
Grease	,,	50
Indigo Paste, Artificial	,,	225
Milk, Condensed	,,	3
Paper, Writing	,,	36
Files, Steel	Doz.	1,544
Shoes	Pairs	1,012
Oil, Engine	Galls	82,098
,, Unclassed	,,	15,227
Cigarettes	Mille	80,000
Machiney	Hk.Tls.	8,763

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MINING-CONTRACTORS-PLANTATIONS

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New Books and Publications

Bernhardi Is Himself

"The War of the Future: In the Light of the Lessons of the World War." By Gen. von Bernhardi. Translated by F. A. Holt. D. Appleton & Co., New York, 1921.

ANTICIPATION, shock, and complete reassurance are the three stages traversed by the reader of this new forecast from the hand of the celebrated German war prophet. One takes up the volume with the confident expectation that whatever else may have changed in the course of the last six years, Bernhardi will still be Bernhardi. Expectation amounts almost to a wistful desire that this might be so; that something of the continuity of human history might be justified by a glimpse of the old, cold, Prussian militarist rising above old ruins and new forces. The shock comes without warning in the brief preface, which tells us that the book was written partly during the late war and partly after the armistice, for a purpose which "has now become utterly vain." The book was intended for "our magnificent corps of officers" and for the education of the German Army; but, says the author, that gallant corps of officers is now either dead or dispersed and there is no longer a German Army.

Why, then, persist with the publication of a book dealing with a future war which cannot be waged? Because, says Bernhardi: I hope to show how a war—that is, a war along modern lines—is utterly unthinkable for a Germany impoverished and broken; and this book is to proclaim our helplessness. . . It is far from any desire or intention to sharpen the sword of vengeance. Its purpose is only to show that as things are we are no longer physically able to do so; it will talk about the war which we are no longer in a position to make.

That is where the shock comes in. Bernhardi repentant, Bernhardi humbled, Bernhardi almost moralized, is a spectacle harder to grasp than that of Germany itself broken and her war lord in exile. But disappointment vanishes with the preface. When we plunge into the text we find that Bernhardi in his preface is plainly not telling the truth. He does in every way, by implication and by direct statements, foresee another war, and he lays down the method not only of waging that war but of preparing for it. To be sure, he does not fix a date and that, perhaps, gives the narrowest kind of technical justification for the disclaimer of his preface. The war "which we are no longer in a position to make" is the war which we are no longer in a position to make now. Twenty or thirty years from now is quite a different matter. That is the whole spirit of the book.

It is enough to say that there is very little new in what Bernhardi says about mobilization, field organization, new battle forms, the respective role of artillery, infantry, and the other arms. We hasten, therefore, by Bernhardi the student of tactics and strategy to Bernhardi the philosopher of the war spirit. There one is gratified to find nothing has changed. The old outlook upon human motives; the old insistence upon national selfishness as the supreme goal and justification; the old belief in a diplomacy utterly unmoral, and the old faith in a destiny of nations imposed upon the mass of humanity by the iron discipline of the intelligent and remorseless few. It is inevitable that the Bernhardi temper, reinforced by professional pride, should find the reason for Germany's downfall not in the German Army but in the people at home. Thus he asks:

Who would have thought it possible that the same nation which was swept away by enthusiasm and flocked to the colors in 1914 apparently prepared for any sacrifices would allow itself after a few years of war to be governed solely by its own personal appetites and interests, although the enemy had never appeared within our frontiers, except in East Prussia? Who would have dreamed that it would descend to those depths of degradation to which it sank in 1918? The hydra of party politics raised its hideous head and cooked its miserable supper at the fire of public calamity.

Therefore, the lesson is plain.

Patriotic enthusiasm is no firm or healthy soil for a proud plant like military power. No idea which contains the secret of our destinies, however great, is likely to raise the masses—the German masses, at any rate—to permanent height of military achievement.

Or rather, popular enthusiasm is useful, finds Bernhardi, if properly directed and regulated. The army in the field must be permitted to draw from the home-land such tributes of confidence and cheer as the civil population can supply; but the army must be isolated against every wave of discouragement that might penetrate from the homes into the battle zone. In other words, only good news must be allowed to reach the front. But even that, perhaps, might be dispensed with. For, after all, the first, and by far the most important, requisite in the creation and maintenance of a victorious army is discipline.

The soldier must regard it as an almighty power which governs him like an iron will. Automatic obedience and unshakable confidence in his superior form the basis of discipline. It is necessary that the troops shall be kept from the home country in a certain sense and feel that their interests are not the same, although they are a genuine national army. The soldier has the right to regard himself as a being apart and as the sole *real representative* of the nation and the Fatherland, to look down with pride on those at home who live in safety under his protection, yet will even grumble and groan and pay him back with words only, not with deeds. That is the true patriotism which induces the troops to fight for a great common ideal and gladly to sacifice their all for King and Fatherland.

This then is the lesson of the Great War. The cure for collapsed autocracy is more autocracy. The cure for a Machiavellian diplomacy that failed is an intensified Machiavellianism. Bernhardi goes the limit. He envisages a diplomacy making use of "new alliances," of useful treaties concerning which "nobody need ever know," and a national policy subordinated to military leadership and playing its part in the world on the principle that national policy can attain its ends only when it has the backing of force of which the enemy state is afraid. Concerning Bernhardi's earlier book, it used to be denied by Germans that Bernhardi spoke for any important section of the German people. For the sake of Germany's future and the peace of the world, it is to be hoped that Bernhardi's new book is as unrepresentative as the other did not quite turn out to be.—*The Literary Review.*

Outline for the Study of Current History, Finance and Commerce of China

By C. F. Remer, M. A., Professor of Economics and H. F. MacNair, M. A., Professor of History, St. John's University, Shanghai.

This outline, primarily for the use of middle schools and colleges, is based upon the Review for last week. It is not intende that the whole of the outline be used but that those topics be selectea that are found to be adapted to the class.

1. International Relations

Topic 1: A Chino-Japanese Union.

References: 341-43.

Questions: 1. Why is Japan's foreign policy a matter of such interest? 2. Does the writer believe that Japan is at, or has passed, the "Cross-roads"? 3. How has the past policy of China affected Japan? 4. What does Japan seem to fear as to the future of China's policy? 5. What arguments may be advanced in favor of a China-Japan alliance? Opposed to such an alliance? 6. What elements in China favor such an alliance? Why? 7 How do the Twenty-One Demands effect such an arrangement?

Topic 2: Future U. S. A.—Japan Relations.

References: Pp. 352-4.

Questions: 1. What does the reviewer of "Must We Fight Japan?" think of the wisdom of considering this question? 2. What resemblences are there between Japan and pre-war Germany? 3. What can you say as to the status of children of Japanese born in American territory? 4. Why does Mr. Pitkin consider that a war between the two countries would end in military deadlock? 5. How does this explain Japan's policy as regards the mainland of Asia? 6. What is the dilemma in which Japan at present seems to find itself?

Topic 3: Complications in Mongolia.

References: Pp. 356-8.

Questions: 1. What is the source of this article? 2. Why is the Mongolian question one of international importance? 3. What does the writer seem to fear? 4. What three possibilities lie before Mongolia according to this article? 5. How do the relations between the Chihlians and the Mukdenites affect this question? 6. Who are the leaders of these factions?

Topic 4: The American Letter

References: Pp. 349-52.

Questions: 1. Of what importance is an Inaugural Address? How has President Harding's been interpreted? 2. How does the Harding Cabinet strengthen the President's position? 3. What can you say as to the cost to America of the war? 4. What is the total indebtedness of the United States?

2 Domestic Affairs

Topic 1: Railway Conferences at Hangchow.

References: Pp. 347-8.

Questions: 1. When are the conferences to be held? 2. Why is the question of attention to tourists in China an important one? 3. In what ways may these be attended to that will improve the country? 4. How has the Chinese-Eastern railway been recently affected and what are the plans now to be considered? 5. What matters will be taken up concerning China-Japan Through Traffic? 6. Upon what does through traffic service largely depend?

Topic 2: Famine-Colonization in Manchuria.

References: Pp. 343-5.

Questions: 1. What constructive work has resulted from the famine? 2. What further great work may be done? 3. Who is responsible for the plan discussed here? 4. What section of country is especially referred to in this article? 5. What difference is there between the plan discussed and the ordinary laborer-emigration to Manchuria? 6. How many families could be moved to advantage from the Sha Ho Ch'iao country? 7. Of what political importance for Manchuria is this scheme?

Topic 3: Mission Schools in China.

References: Pp. 340.

Questions: 1. What is the essential weakness in the governmental school system in China at present? 2. How have the Mission Schools an advantage? 3. Can this advantage be permanently maintained? 4. Name some noted ex-students of Mission Schools. 5. What "practical" courses are now being offered in Mission colleges and universities?

3. Commerce and Finance

Topic 1. Chinese Merchants and Philippine Legislation.

References: Pp. 338-39.

Questions; 1. What is the law about which this editorial is written? 2. What is meant by "class" legislation? 3. Why is this law considered to be an example of such legislation? 4. Name some of the disadvantages of this law? 5. What is the opinion of the foreigners in the islands who are not Chinese? 6. What does the editor hope will be done about the matter?

Topic 2. Asbestos Mining in China.

References: Pp. 345-47.

Questions: 1. What country produces most of the world's asbestos? 2. What are the uses of asbestos? 3. What use of asbestos is peculiar to China? 4. Find the districts, on a map, from which the asbestos of China comes. 5. How does the abestos from these districts compare with the Canadian product? 6. Does the writer believe that asbestos mining can be made profitable in China? 7. Why is the length of the fiber so important a matter in determining the quality of abestos? 8. What reasons are given for the failure of the industry to develop in the past.?

Topic 3. China's Progress in Industry.

References: Pp. 384-6.

Questions: 2. What four railway lines are likely to be developed in the near future? 2. Locate each line on the map. 3. Does this lead you to question any of the facts stated or to suspect a misprint? 4. Which of these lines seems to you most important? 5. Can you name any other section of railway the completion of which seems more important than any of these lines?

The United States Court for China

(Established by Act of Congress of June 30, 1906).

JUDGE, Charles S. Lobingier.
DISTRICT ATTORNEY, Chauncey P. Holcomb.
COMMISSIONER, Ferno J. Schuhl.
ACTING CLERK
MARSHAL,
DISBURSING OFFICER, } Nelson E. Lurton.

DEPUTY MARSHAL, Neville Craig.

OFFICE HOURS 9-1; 2-5.

TIENTSIN:
DEPUTY MARSHAL, William T. Collins.

CANTON:
DEPUTY MARSHAL, William R. Lynch.

All Notices, Announcements, Judgments, Orders and other Proceedings appearing in this department of MILLARD'S REVIEW may be accepted as authentic.

Motion Day.

All contested motions and demurrers will hereafter be heard on Mondays, beginning at 3 P. M.; provided notice thereof with proof of service on the adverse party or his attorney shall have been filed in the Clerk's office by 1 P. M. of the preceding Saturday.

Minutes of Recent Proceedings

Hearings:

April 18, 1921, Cause No. , In re Estate of William A. Marshall, Jr. (consular court, district of Tientsin); on application for authority to approve final account and order distribution and discharge of administrator.

" 18, " " " 1338, In re adoption of Ceaylia Gerszenowich; testimony taken of petitioner Freund and of witnesses Gerszenowich, Stone and Bechstein; submitted.

" 18, " " " 1098, Ring Mow Zu et al v. Wilkins Bros. & Co., Inc.; on motion for leave to convert deposit into local currency; submitted.

" 18, " " " 1326, Hogg, Karanjia & Co. v. Cary; on motion for leave to extend time for answer.

" 18, " " " 1212, In re Will H. Brun's Estate; on petition for order to administrator to turn over funds alleged not to belong to estate; testimony of petitioner taken; submitted.

" 18, " " " 1328, Quelch v. Crawley; on motion for leave to amend answer and for continuance.

" 19, " " " 1278, In re Charles Leaman's Will; on petition for letters testamentary.

" 21, " " " 1237, In re Thomas R. Jernigan's Will; on executor's application for authority to dispose of certain property.

IN H. B. M. SUPREME COURT FOR CHINA AND COREA.

BISSET & COMPANY, PLAINTIFFS, v. JACKSON T. HAMMOND, DEFENDANT

(*No. 83 (Index B.) 1920; filed February 5, 1921*)

SYLLABUS.

(*By the Editor*)

1. **LANDLORD AND TENANT:** SUBLETTING contrary to a covenant in the lease entitles the landlord to recover possession.
2. ID.: ID.: WAIVER. Acceptance of rent without knowledge of such breach does not constitute a waiver; but making repairs with knowledge, does.
3. ID.: PARTIES: ESTOPPEL. Where the lease is under seal and executed by the lessee in his own behalf and by agents of the landlord, they may sue thereon in their own names and the lessee is estopped to question its validity.

M. Reader Harris, Esq. for plaintiffs.
H. L. Ward, Esq., for defendant.

TURNER, J.:

The plaintiffs sue for recovery of certain premises on the ground of a breach of a covenant [1] in a lease not to assign or under-let. The defendant pleads waiver and the case comes down to somewhat narrow dimensions in the view that I take of it. The lease is dated April, 1918, and was for three years from July 1. It is under seal. The plaintiffs executed it in their firm name, but as "agent for the proprietor." The defendant knew the name of the proprietor and the plaintiffs and the proprietor knew that the defendant wanted or might want to under-let the house. But the covenant against under-letting without consent was known to the defendant and the deed was executed after the need for observance of such a covenant had been formally brought to the defendant's notice. (Letter of April 15.) In January, 1919, the defendant advertised the house to let and a complaint was made to the defendant, thus showing that the plaintiffs did not regard this covenant as worthless.

In July, 1920, the plaintiffs again saw an advertisement of the house to let and by letter and visit drew defendant's attention to it and to the need for observing the covenant. As it now turns out all this was too late; the defendant had in fact on the day the advertisement appeared, in defiance of the covenant and of his previous warning, assigned or underlet the house for the whole of his remaining interest. This was clearly a breach and one for which there was no excuse and it is the more remarkable when it is seen that it was not until September 8 that knowledge of the extent of this underlease was communicated to the plaintiffs. All that was said was a let of considerable time and the allegation thruout the correspondence that the plaintiffs knew all about it has not been supported by any evidence here. Of course by the time this communication was made two months rent had been paid but with never a hint that this was to constitute a waiver of such a sublet as had in fact taken place. I must say for myself that I have considerable doubt as to whether the payment of rent under the cir-

1. "And that the premises shall not nor shall any part thereof be assigned or underlet without the consent in writing of the lessors."

(Before the Commissioner

April 13, 1921, Cause No. 1342, U. S. vs Sahle; testimony taken of witnesses, Howard, Hone and defendant.

Judgments and Orders:

April 18, 1921, Cause No. , In re estate of William A. Marshall, Jr. (consular court district of Tientsin); conditional order authorizing approval of administrator's account, distribution of assets and discharge of administrator.

,, 18, ,, ,, ,, 1320, Quelch v. Crawley; order giving defendant until May 18, to file amended answer.

,, 18, ,, ,, ,, 1326, Hogg, Karanjia & Co. v. Cary; order giving defendant until May 9, to answer.

,, 19, ,, ,, ,, 1338, In re adoption of Ceaylia Gerszenowich; decree.

,, 19, ,, ,, ,, 1212, In re Will H. Brun's estate; order directing administrator to pay over to petitioner funds claimed as not belonging to estate.

,, 20, ,, ,, ,, 1098, Ring Mow Zu et al v. Wilkins Bros. & Co., Inc.; order authorizing settlement of exchange.

,, 20, ,, ,, ,, 1278, In re Charles Leaman's Will; order admitting instrument to probate and for letters testamentary.

,, 21; ,, ,, ;, 1237, In re Thomas R. Jernigan's Will; authorizing disposition of property.

(By the Commissioner)

April 13, 1921, Cause No. 1342, U. S. v. Sahle; fine of G. $20.00 and costs, and thirty days in jail.

Assignments for Hearing

April 25, 9.30 a.m., Cause No. 1325, Allway v Robert Dollar Co.

Miscellaneous Filings:

April 15, 1921, Cause No. 987, In re Estate of John Hugh McMillan; affidavit of publication.

,, 15, ,, ,, ,, 1212, In re Estate of Will H. Brun; petition.

,, 15, ,, ,, ,, 1098, Ring Mow Zu et al vs. The Wilkins Bros. & Co. Inc.; notice.

,, 15, ,, ,, ,, 1343, Koenigsberger vs. A. Hauert; appearance.

,, 15, ,, ,, ,, 1320, Quelch vs. Crawley; Marshal's return.

,, 15, ,, ,, ,, 1334, Sung vs. Upham; Marshal's return.

,, 16, ,, ,, ,, 1301, In re Albert E. Child's Estate; oath; letters of administration issued.

,, 16, ,, ,, ,, 1341, In re Neville Craig's Will; oath; letters of administration issued.

,, 16, ,, ,, ,, 1212, In re Will H. Brun's Estate; inventory.

,, 18, ,, ,, ,, 1238, In re Estate of W. S. Cormack; petition.

,, 18, ,, ,, ,, 1335, Dynn vs. Sino Americo Trading Corp.; Marshal's return.

,, 18, ,, ,, ,, 1081, In re Franklin L. Barker's Estate; affidavit; receipt.

,, 19, ,, ,, ,, 1278, In re Charles Leaman's Will; depositions.

,, 19, ,, ,, ,, , Amended Articles of Incorporation of the American Cigarette Company.

,, 19, ,, ,, ,, 1346, In re John H. Christian's Estate; petition.

,, 19, ,, ,, ,, 1345, In re David F. Morrison's Estate; petition.

,, 20, ,, ,, ,, 1212, In re Will H. Brun's Estate; receipt.

,, 20, ,, ,, ,, 1256, In re R. F. Hazelton's Estate; bond.

eumstances as I know them would constitute any waiver at all. [2]

But the matter is not quite complete there. On September 9, after the nature of the breach had been communicated by the letter of September 8, the plaintiffs called upon the defendant to do repairs to this house. I feel I must reluctantly hold this to be a waiver. [3] I can quite understand the position taken up by the plaintiffs; the waiver to be implied from the acceptance of rent in their view only applied to the period of time, viz. September 30, fixed by themselves. I am not sure how far that is right; it is not necessary for me to decide that here. The matter does not end there.

On October 22, the under-tenant (probably in breach of her own covenant) let the ground floor of the house to Capt. Fenwick. For this no waiver has been pleaded and I can see no defence to the claim here. The covenant in the headlease is absolute and the tenant, the defendant, is responsible to the landlord for its observance. I am clear that the let of October 22 to Capt. Fenwick was a breach of the covenant. The only point taken about that is that it is not an "underlet" within the covenant; but when I know that the tenant had the whole of the ground floor with a kitchen and servants quarters, lived there with his wife and paid a rental of Tls 100 a month, it seems clear to me on the authorities that it is an underletting. Even the letting of lodgings may be such and I do not shut my eyes to the ordinary practice of taking rooms in Shanghai. This, then, constitutes a breach.

Two points remain, both technical: one that the wrong plaintiff has sued and that the proprietor ought to have sued. The answer to that is that the document is under seal and that in such a case the only party to sue is the party named in it, even tho it is expressed to be made for the principal. [4]

The second point is really that the plaintiffs have not properly executed the deed. It is in the firm's name; their authority to make any such contract is not proved. I much doubt if this is really raised by the defence filed but in any event it does not seem to me that I ought to listen to it from the defendant who has entered under the document and had the advantages of it for some two and one half years. Both these points are therefore against him.

There must be judgment for the plaintiffs, as claimed, with costs.

2. See judgment of Parker. J. in Matthews v. Smallwood (1910), 1 Ch. 777.
3. See judgment of the C. J. in Griffin v. Tompkins, 42. L. T. 362.
4. Jenks, Digest of English Civil Law, 65; Halsbury, Laws of England, Vol. I, par. 442,; Bowstead, Agency, 311.

April 20, 1921, Cause No. 1278, In re Charles Leamans' Will; letters testamentary issued.

,, 20, ,, ,, ,, 1344, Cooke v. Fowler, Boyd, Leighton & DuBois; return of summons.

,, 20, ,, ,, ,, 1322, U. S. A. v. Frank Wong; return of warrant.

,, 20, ,, ,, ,, 1319, Philippine National Bank v. Shanghai Motors Corp.; return of writ.

,, 20, ,, ,, ,, 1325, William Allway v. Robert Dollar Co.; answer.

,, 20, ,, ,, ,, 1346, In re John H. Christian's Estate; oath, letters of administration and inventory.

,, 20, ,, ,, ,, 1345, In re David F. Morrison's Estate; obth and letters of administration.

,, 21, ,, ,, ,, 1325, Allway v. Robert Dollar Co.; stipulation for trial.

ANNUAL STATEMENT
of the
CHINA REALTY CO., LTD.,
For the fiscal year ending January 31, 1921.
A corporation organized under the Act of Congress of March 2, 1903.
(32 U.S. Stats. at Large, Sess. II, Ch. 978, p. 947)

The officers of said corporation are :

		Salary.
President Robert H. Parker	Tls.	5,400.00
Secretary & Manager William A. Adams	Tls.	7,200.00
Treasurer Arthur J. Israel	Tls.	5,400.00

The actual cash value of its property is..... Tls. 564,370.38
consisting of Land and Buildings, Cash in Bank, Outstanding Accounts, Stocks, Office Furniture and Fittings, Motor Cars.

Its actual paid-up capital is ..... Tls. 200,000.00
being an increase during the past year of ..... Tls. NIL

The number of shares of its capital stock outstanding is 4,000, being an increase of NIL during the past year.

The amount paid in on each share of stock is.. Tls. 50.00

The debts and liabilities of said corporation are..... Tls. 353,827.00
Being an increase during the past year of..... Tls. NIL
Incurred as follows :

Mortgages on Real Estate	Tls.	334,275.00
Open Account	Tls.	11,552.36
Preference Shares	Tls.	8,000.00
Secured	Tls.	334,275.00
Unsecured	Tls.	19,552.36

R. H. Parker. *President.*
Wm. A. Adams. *Secretary.*
A. J. Israel, *Treasurer.*

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

In re Estate of RICHARD F. HAZELTON Deceased. | Cause No. 1256 Estate No. 364

NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given to all parties interested that the undersigned has been appointed Administrator of the above named decedent's estate and that all persons having claims against the said estate are required to present the same for payment, with vouchers, to the undersigned on or before Oct. 23, 1921, and all persons owing the said deceased are required to make payment to the undersigned.

F. J. SCHUHL
Administrator
11 Whangpoo Road

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

Thos. W. Simmons & Co., Inc., Plaintiff. v. Roy W. Gilmore, Defendant. | Cause No. 1337 Civil No. 460 ALIAS SUMMONS. Filed April 21, 1921. N. E. LURTON, *Acting Clerk.*

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
to the United States Marshal for China, and his Deputies—GREETING :

You are hereby commanded to serve this Summons to Answer and a copy of the Petition in the above entitles action upon the Defendant.

ROY W. GILMORE.

and to notify him to be and appear before this Court on or before the twentieth day after service hereof to file his written answer on oath to said petition, the object and prayer of which is to subject to judgment in favor of plaintiff a certain sum amounting to $5000.00 United States currency deposited with the American Express Company at Shanghai, China in favor of defendant.

[SALE] WITNESS the HONORABLE CHARLES S. LOBINGIER Judge of the United States Court for China, at Shanghai, China, April 21, 1921.

N. E. LURTON, *Acting Clerk.*

Excerpt from Regulations, Section 8: On proof of due notice judgment by default shall be procured against any defendant failing to appear and file his written answer as required.

Chinese Government Railways

Approximate Return of Traffic for the period from January 10 to January 20, 1920

Name of Line	Passenger Revenue	Goods Revenue	Sundries	Total Revenue	Compared with same period last year: Increase	Compared with same period last year: Decrease	Accumulated Total Since Jan. 1: Present year	Compared with same period last year: Increase	Compared with same period last year: Decrease	Compared with same period last year: Percentage of In. or Dec.	Traffic train miles run: Accumulated Total Since Jan. 1	Compared with same period last year: Increase	Compared with same period last year: Decrease	Compared with same period last year: Percentage of In. or Dec.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	%	$	Miles	Miles	%
Peking-Hankow	192094	462992	288	655374	27535	.....	1200203	.....	73856	-6.15	230509	8628	.....	-3.75
Peking-Mukden	291113	535046	826	826985	208449	.....	1444905	199702	.....	13.82	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tientsin-Pukow	164111	277424	13482	455017	23417	.....	844797	.....	14250	-1.68	.....	.....	.....	.....
Peking-Suiyuan	33006	127744	5562	166312	.....	30213	318377	.....	73107	-22.96	69975	13716	.....	19.60
Shanghai-Nanking	119824	67592	3409	190825	30874	.....	364447	43461	.....	11.92	81899	4068	.....	4.96
Shanghai-H-Ningpo	58630	25001	1112	84743	20737	.....	151326	19010	.....	12.57	35207	1020	.....	2.90
Cheng-Tai	17699	102381	161	120241	.....	12040	195405	.....	73310	-37.51	40244	.....	5435	-13.50
Canton-Kowloon	31588	4267	700	36555	8194	.....	71809	15073	.....	20.99	14853	63	.....	0.42
Kirin-Changchun	19694	67778	377	87849	25778	.....	155097	26574	.....	17.14	24619	1872	.....	7.60
Taokow-Chinghua	7440	17344	272	25056	811	.....	44147	.....	3329	-7.54	11177	.....	515	-4.63
Chuchow-Pinghsiang	1670	8313	.....	9983	.....	8267	16307	.....	19162	-117.55	4457	.....	6143	-137.82
Canton-Samshui														
Changchow-Amoy	417	35	117	569	255	.....	1127	461	.....	40.90	1692	1392	.....	82.27
Kaifeng-Honan	24398	28262	1100	53760	.....	.....	95092	4691	.....	49.33	15996	583	.....	3.64
Wuchang-Changsha	16128	22764	.....	38892	.....	10580	52398	.....	46043	-87.88	22479	7001	.....	31.15
Sau-Tao	6981	15285	239	22505	.....	3741	40736	.....	10039	-24.64	4696	.....	1778	-37.87
TOTAL	984793	1762228	27645	2774666	.....	.....	4996173	.....	4124	-0.09	557803	24472	.....	4.39

H. H. CHENG
Chief of Railway Department, Ministry of Communications